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VOL. XXII NO. 167 BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 16, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Nariman To Be Host-In-Chief For Congress

Unanimous Election AS CHAIRMAN OF Reception Committee

MEHERALLI TO BE G.O.C.

Abid Ali And Patil Among General Secretaries

"Mr. Nariman, we vote you to Chair, to be our Host-in-Chief for the ensuing Session of the Congress", with these words Mrs. Sarojini Naidu announced the unanimous election of Mr. K. F. Nariman to the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee at the first meeting of the members held in the People's Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening.

V. A. Desai On Scene

The proceedings of the meeting were lively, but were carried on in perfect cordiality and good humour, except for an effort made by Mr. V. A. Desai to introduce a jarring note. His allegation that there was a clique for getting certain persons elected, was strongly refuted by Mr. Nariman.

Nariman's Grief

He expressed his grief at finding that inferences and allegations were being made by "a gentleman who claimed to be a Congressman." At an earlier stage, Mr. Desai was heckled when he rose to comment on the manner in which poll was taken.

Nariman's Election

Mr. Nariman in expressing his gratitude for the honour done to him said that by his election the Congress had once again shown that it did not recognise caste or creed and that it was above communal spirit.

At the outset Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy read a brief report of the activities of the Provisional Committee. The Committee had appointed an Executive body which had proceeded with the work of enrolling members to the Reception Committee. The subscriptions so far collected amounted to Rs. 17,750. The Executive Committee also inspected the various sites and made provisional plans. As regards Volunteers a Conference of over sixty Volunteer Organisations in Bombay had been convened and it was explained to them that if they assisted the Congress Session they would have to work under the command of the Officer appointed by the Congress and observe the discipline and rules laid down by the Congress. The various organisations, he was glad to say, had agreed to the conditions, and co-perate in making the Congress a success.

NARIMAN TO CHAIR

Mrs Sarojini Naidu then proposed the name of Mr. K. F. Nariman to the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee. She said Mr Nariman's services were well-known to them. He had served the City in the council, in the Corporation, in Prison and outside the prison. To him the interests of the City and the interests of India came first foremost and she hoped the Reception Committee members would vote him to the Chair unanimousy

Mr Bhulabhai J. Desai in seconding the resolution, said that he had great pleasure in doing so The fact he said that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had proposed and he seconded Mr Nariman's election would set at rest the rumours that were sedulously spread in the Press without trying to ascertain the facts.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously carried.

PROUD OF HONOUR

Mr. Nariman then occupied the chair amidst applause. He said that he was proud of the honour conferred on him. That was an honour which should have rightly gone to Mrs. Naidu, but she, in her generosity had declined the honour and the heavy responsibility had fallen on his shoulders.

MOMENTOUS SESSION.

His election to the high office had demonstrated clearly that the Congress did not stand for any one community, but for the whole nation. The Congress did not recognise narrow communal boundaries. He was proud to be in the office although belonging to a minority community. The ensuing Congress, he said, would be a momentous one because it was meeting at a critical juncture in the history of the country. Whatever might have been the results of the last movement none could say that the Congress was dead, that its influence was waning. The fact that at short notice a very large gathering had greeted Sardar Vallabhbhai on his unexpected release showed the popularity of the leaders as well as the Congress organisation. It was in their hands to strengthen the Congress and he hoped the ensuing Session would take another step to attain the goal of Swaraj.

VICE-CHAIRMEN.

The Committee then proceeded to elect a panel of 10 vice-presidents, the resolution being proposed by Mr. Abid Ali and seconded by Mr. Ganpati Shankar. The following were elected:

Mr. Nagindas Master,
Mr. B. J. Desai,
Mrs. Perinben Captain,
Mr. K. M. Munshi,
Mr. S. A. Brelvi,
Mr. Jinabhai Joshi,
Mr. K. P. Khadilkar,
Dr. Rajabally Patel,
Mr. Motichand Kapadia and
Mrs. Shantabai Vyangsarkar.

SECRETARIES.

The next item on the agenda was the election of Secretaries. Mr. K. M. Munshi proposed and Mr. S. A. Brelvi seconded that five secretaries be appointed.

Mr. V. A. Desai thought that the work would need more than five Secretaries and, therefore, moved an amendment that there should be seven Secretaries. His past experience showed that the number originally proposed would be too small for the task. He also wanted that the Office-bearers should be elected by the members of the Reception Committee and not virtually co-opted by the B. P. C. C.

Dr. Jinabhai Desai wanted only three Secretaries.

Mr. Ramnikrai moved a third amendment that there should be one General Secretary and six Joint Secretaries.

AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

The latter two amendments were put to vote and declared lost.

Dr. Desai's amendment was then put to vote and lost. A poll was then demanded which resulted in the amendment being thrown out by 122 voting for and 152 voting against it.

There was an uproar when Mr.

(Continued on page 7).

MUSLIMS WELCOME CONGRESS DECISION

LUCKNOW, July 25.

Satisfaction at the resolution passed at Bombay by the Congress Working Committee on the Communal Award was expressed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Unity Board held here under the presidentship of Nawab Mohd Ismailkhan Among those present were Maulana Qutubuddin Firangimahli, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Tassaduq-Ahmed Khan Sherwani.

The meeting appreciated the Nationalistic attitude adopted by the Congress Working Committee towards the communal question under the advice and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. The meeting welcomed the decision of the All-India Shia Political Conference to join forces with the Muslim Unity Board on the broad issues of Muslim politics and elected Raja Nawabalikhan and Mirza Abid Hussain as the Conference's representatives on the Board's Working Committee. The meeting also appointed a sub-committee for drafting an election manifesto and decided to call the next meeting of the board in the first week of August when the names of candidates selected for the Assembly elections will be announced.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

CLUTCHING AT THE LAST STRAW!

BERLIN, July 15.

Official anxiety over the raw material situation is shown in an appeal by the Nazi labour front to all employers and workers to combat the wasteful use of materials in factories whereby the appeal declares: "Insatiable treasures are lost daily.

It is understood that a "Hundred day war against waste" is planned in the near future.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 15

Rimini.—The railway station here was the scene of an interesting meeting to-day between Signora Mussolini and Frau Dollfuss and latters two sons.

The wife of the Duce carried a bouquet of flowers which was presented to Frau Dollfuss. The party then proceeded to Riccione to spend the holiday at Mussolinis Villa.—Reuter.

MACGRATH WIN

Mcgrath beat Mecht 3/6, 6/2, 6/1, 7/5 Australia thus won by 3 matches to 2.

ASCENT INTO STRATOSPHERE

BRUSSELLS, July 15

The balloon in which Professor Max Cosyns, colleague of Prof. Piccard, is to make the forthcoming attempt to ascend into the stratosphere was to-day taken by the military aeronautical experts, to Hourhavenue in Ardennes where the ascent is to be made.

Prof. Cosyns who will be accompanied by a 23 year old student of Prof. Piccard is now only awaiting a favourable meteorological conditions for the start The ascent is to begin about 4 a m and would continue for between 10 and 15 hours.

No attempt will be made to beat the altitude record.

The object of the flight is purely a scientific study of cosmic rays in the stratosphere.—Reuetr.

I NDIA WINS AGAIN

NEWCASTLE, July 15

The All India team beat the Northern Natal by eight goals to one.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESTIGE IS AT STAKE

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI GREETS THE LARGE CROWD.

STRAIN TELLS ON MAHATMA

LAHORE, July 15.

That Mahatmaji must be allowed 5 hours' uninterrupted silence daily and minimum seven hours' sleep if he is to keep engagements for the next three weeks, was the opinion expressed by Lt. Colonel D. H. Rai, and Doctor Nihalchand Sikri, who examined him again to-day.

They are further of opinion that Mahatmaji's blood pressure could be kept within reasonable bound by strict adherence to the programme of work with long intervals of undisturbed rest daily. Though his general condition is very good, he shows signs of strain and exhaustion.—United Press.

Gandhiji's Doctors' Advice

Lieut. Col. D. H. Rai, I.M.S. and Dr. Nihalchand Sikri have issued the following bulletin with regard to Gandhiji's health:—

"We have been examning Mahatmaji regularly during his stay at Lahore, especially from the point of view of his blood pressure. The manometer registered on the first day 175/110. We suggested more rest with a solid interval of uninterrupted silence between programmes of active work. The result was that when we examined him the next day the instrument recorded a marked drop, registering 135/90 The third day that is to-day we had occasion to examine him after a fairly strenuous morning and the instrument recorded 165/90.

This in our opinion is a clear indication that Mahatmaji's blood pressure can be kept within reasonable bounds by strict adherence to a programme of work with long intervals of undisturbed rest daily just as he has been doing now. Though his general condition is very good he shows signs of strain and exhaustion and we are sure that if he is to keep his engagements for the next two or three weeks he must be allowed to have the five hours of uninterrupted silence that he has been having daily and a minimum of seven hours sleep."

Gandhiji carried out his usual programme this morning.—A. P.

SARDAR THANKS BAJAJ

PATNA, July 15.

"I feel grateful for having undertaken the heavy responsibility, during my absence. I am under difficult circumstances. Treatment has been started. I am staying in Shriram Mansions, Bombay." This was the telegram received by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in reply to the former's invitation to take Charge of the Congress.—United Press.

FRONTIER LEADERS TO MEET MAHATMA

LAHORE, July 15.

The President and Secretary of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, with some other Frontier Congress workers, have arrived here to discuss with Mahatma Gandhi the position regarding the Red Shirt movement. It is understood that the President and Secretary, while out in the bazar yesterday were detained by the police for purposes of identification, but were let off after about two hours.—A. P.

Sardar Patel's Call To Socialist Party

NO TIME TO SPLIT RANKS

One Task Before Country Is To Restore Solidarity Of National Struggle

TOUCHING REFERENCE TO BROTHER'S DEATH

The first public utterance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the Congress House compound on Sunday evening, after his release from jail, was a fervent exhortation to the people of Bombay, and particularly the Congress Socialist Party, to make the ensuing Congress session a complete success and avoid splits in the Congress ranks.

"Chela" Of Mahatma

The Sardar was welcomed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as the "Chela" of Mahatma Gandhi and his appearance on the platform was greeted with vociferous cheering by the large crowd which was present.

Late Mr. Vithalbhai

The audience was moved when Sardar Vallabhbhai made a feeling reference to the passing away of his brother, the late Sjt. Vithalbhai, who died in a foreign country with words of Love for his Motherland.

Government's Offer

When the late Sjt. Vithalbhai's remains were brought to Bombay, Government offered to set the Sardar free for one day on conditions, but the Sardar declined such freedom saying: "I did not want to purchase my freedom like that."

Council Programme

Although personally he did not favour the Council-Entry programme chalked out by the Congress, it was the duty of every loyal Congressman to help Congress candidates to enter the Legislatures and once this was done, those who did not believe in Councils could devote themselves to other forms of work.

Bombay Must Win

"There are two girls," said the Sardar, speaking figuratively about the two seats in the Legislative Assembly for Bombay "and the Congress must find out two bridegrooms." Both the seats must be captured if Bombay wanted to maintain its reputation as the stronghold of Congressmen in India."

Call To Socialists

The Sardar made a fervent appeal to the Congress-Socialists not to cause splits in the ensuing Congress and said: "Our boat is now in mid-ocean, and if we do not close up our ranks we will sink."

No Time For Division

This was not the time to be divided in their own house, but this was the time to consolidate all the forces in the Congress and carry on the struggle unitedly.

Mahatma's Escape

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided at the meeting, said that they had met there to express their gratefulness for Mahatma Gandhi's providential escape at Poona the other day and also to welcome Sardar Vallabhbhai in their midst once again.

Emblem Of Purity

She said Gandhiji was the emblem of purity and self-sacrifice and the life-breath of their struggle for Freedom. To him life in this world or another world did not matter at all, because he lived for great principles, which would live for ever.

Pray For Long Life

She asked the audience to join in the prayers for his long life.

Soul-Force

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai said that Gandhiji had demonstrated to the world the efficacy of Soul Force and Non-Violence.

Sardar Must Lead

Mr. Nagindas T. Master said that the country now looked forward to Sardar Vallabhbhai for clear lead and guidance in the future course of action.

Details On Page 8

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Gujarati Secretary-Cashiers, Bar-Billiard Managers, Lady Doctors, Nurses, Stenographers, Governesses, Teachers. Apply personally or write "Dalal Company", 369-71, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor, Nanabhai Lane, with certificates. (2710)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

First class Mechanical Engineer wants situation in any mills, please write Box No. 2700, c/o the "Bombay Chronicle". (2700).

Parsi Graduate with six years' mercantile experience willing to take up any post on probation. Salary left to discretion of employer. Box No. 300, "Bombay Chronicle".

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale. A decent two seater car, old but thoroughly sound. Requires new tyres otherwise no further expense. Price Rs. 500. No offers. Box No. 301, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay" Chronicle".

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

53. DENTISTS.

Pyorrhoea.—Dr. M.B.B.S. writes: "My Patient Mr. Engineer who had Pyorrhoea is thoroughly cured of it by Pyo. Specialist Dr. Jehangir Nariman." Guard your health and teeth. Pyorrhoea Clinic Charni Road Tram Junc., Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewett Engineering School, Luck-now, recognised by U. P. Government. Applications from Matriculates are invited for Overseer Class Session July, 1934. Free prospectus from Principal. (2477).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Admissions to the Senior Cam-bridge Class stop 20th July with late fee. Apply with leaving certificates General Education Academy, 35, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2705).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Now again available Sinha & Bose's History of Prostitution in India, Vol. 1. Price Rs. 4/8 per Vol. Bengal Social Hygiene Association, P28A, Manicktolla Spur, Calcutta. (2589).

Old Books.—Collection of valuable books on literature, philosophy and science—2186 volumes—is for disposal at highest offer over Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 302, "Bombay Chronicle".

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans Facilities for Household-Purposes. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2703)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

118. TAILORING

Tailoring—For the coming Parsee and Hindu New Year, get your clothes made by experienced cutter at most moderate rates. Jimmy & Co., Empress Mahal, Dadar.

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted—One thousand, Gold Mohar, Asoka, Eucalyptus plants—6 to 9 months old immediately. Quotations F. O. R. Cawnpore are invited from Nursery owners by the 20th July, 1934. Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Cawnpore. (8663)

Wanted—Land for cultivation in Salsette near Bombay on long lease. Apply Nadirsha Shapurji, Village Road, Parel, Bombay.

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING & MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1934, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made for the year ended 31st March, 1934.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1934.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 20th July 1934 to SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1934, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office, on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1934, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

Public Notice

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Account and Balance-sheets made up for the year ending 31st March, 1934.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO., Agents.

Bombay 14th July, 1934.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 20th July 1934 to SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1934, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1934 to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1934, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1934, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1934.

2nd—To Declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1934-35 and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1934.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 20th July, to SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1934. (both days inclusive).

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1934, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1934, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

THE SHAREHOLDERS AT AHMEDABAD are advised to receive payments of their Dividends from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Kasondas, residing at Hari Bhakti Pole, Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad, on presenting their Share Certificates and the Warrants duly signed. (3)

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORIENTAL PERSIAN CARPETS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 16th July, 1934, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:

By order of the Party concerned:—

Valuable Oriental Persian, Yazdi, Mashadi, Baluchi, Bokhara, etc, Silk and Woollen Carpets and rugs of various colours and designs.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

Scheme 57—Sewri Wadala Estate. EXCELLENT SITE FOR MARKET AT MATUNGA ROAD, OPPOSITE THE PARSEE COLONY AT DADAR.

The plot described above, admeasuring about 2811 square yards suitable for a combined Fish, Mutton and Vegetable market, residences shops (excluding those for sale of intoxicating liquors either Country or Foreign, Toddy, Bhang, Opium or Ganja) with a Road frontage of about 102'—5" on the Matunga Road will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 17th day of July, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the undersigned.

The plot will be let on lease for a period of 999 years on the usual conditions.

The highest bidder will have to pay a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500 for legal costs of the Agreement, etc., and a further deposit either in cash or securities of the market value equal to two years ground rent calculated at 6 per cent on the value of the plot.

A copy of the plan and conditions of auction can be obtained on payment of annas Eight from the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned during office hours.

(Sd.) H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager,
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3610

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7090	3rd July	14 July
Tottori Maru	5973	18th July	27 July
*Tango Maru	7000	30 July	11 Aug.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Aug	24 Aug
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	11 Sept.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	24 July.
Hakozaki Maru	10300	8 Aug.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	19 July.
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Aug

HONGKONG SAN FRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	15 Aug.
Asama Maru	17000	5 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER.

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	13 Aug.
Hikawa Maru	11600	1 Sept

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Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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"MAD ON JAZZ AND CARS"

German Visitor's Impressions Of English Girls

"English girls are not so frank and communcative as German girls. They are more reserved although they flirt willingly."

Such is the conclusion of Herr Erich Von Salzmann, writing from London to his paper, the "Berliner Lokalanzeiger."

He says English girls can be divided into two classes—the "mother's lamb" and the independent type. Both marry early, but their chief question is how much money the man is willing to spend.

They are mad on dancing and cars, and love to smoke and go out in full evening dress, he adds "and English fathers are practically helpless in these matters."

German boy friends are popular in England because hey are livelier and more jolly than the prudent Englishman, he declares "But the student from Oxford or Cambridge counts as the smartest companion of all."

GERMAN GIRL SENT TO JAIL FOR LOVE

A young girl who had carried on a love affair for eight years with a married man has been sentenced at Koenigsburg to two weeks' imprisonment for complicity in a breach of the marriage contract.

The husband who had been divorced was sentenced to a month's jail.

The couple were brought before the court by the man's former wife.

According to German law, a breach of the marriage contract can be punished by the court after the divorce has taken place on the grounds the breach. Both parties to the breach must be accused by he innocent party.

Punishment is permissible up to six months' imprisonment.

PURDAH PARLEYS

The Simla Conference

"Svadeshi" writes:—

The proceedings of the Sixth Industrial Conference, held in the cool heights of Simla, away from disturbances created by 'agitators' of all sorts, remained shrouded in secrecy. The Purdah is only very slightly removed when the authorities condescend to give out to the public a meagre account through a Press Communique of what happened at the Conference on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The address of Sir Frank Noyce was fortunately made available for public consumption in more generous detail but the observations of the official who is reported to have talked at length on the necessity for the formation of an Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau have not been vouchsafed to the public.

We understand that the non-official members invited to the Conference which dealt with subjects of such supreme importance to the industrial advancement of this country as handloom weaving and sericulture found that the agenda for this Conference was not ready when they arrived at Simla. We shall be glad to know that we are wrong. Similar was the case with the Crop Conference held by the Government of India. We are indeed glad that they have felt the necessity now for the formation of a Bureau for Industrial Intelligence. It is time that the Government of India should also give some exercise to their intelligence and realise the necessity of giving the widest possible publicity to any gathering of officials and non-officials invited by them. These are not mere departmental affairs, where the higher Tchinovniks humbly aided by the lesser Tchinovniks debate in the salubrious climate of Simla on the woes and appalling poverty of India's millions.

When non-official opinion is invited on a subject it is an indication to the public that Government understand the necessity of co-operative effort to secure progress in certain estimable directions. What prevent them, then, from taking the public into fuller confidence regarding the day to day deliberations at such Conferences? Those who insist upon the retention of this method of Purdah Parleys do a great dis-service to the public.

As regards the subject matter of this Conference no responsible criticism is possible unless a very full report of the proceedings is made available from day to day. Is it the case that those who involve the tax-payer in costly burden of these Conferences desire such criticism only after decisions have been taken as a result of the Conference deliberations? It is a futile and fatuous policy.

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"Daddy, I Like You A Lot"

'WHY, SON'?—'BECAUSE YOU ALWAYS KNOW WHAT I MEAN'

There was a time when "Are women people?" was regarded as a fair question. As a father I now rise to a point of personal privilege and ask, "Are not fathers parents?" Every father knows he is a parent, of course, but by no means does every father fulfill his responsibilities as a parent in the modern sense of that word. Too often fatherhood is regarded as an inconsequential avocation. I think it should be regarded as one of man's most fertile opportunities for living a well-rounded life. Being a wise parent is as clearly a father's as a mother's business, and the profits accrue to him as well as to the child, the consummation is rich in rewards, because in realizing it a father becomes, in effect, a child again himself. Complete success in adapting the adult viewpoint to the childlike viewpoint may not be possible, but realization of any part of it is wholly worth the effort. And in the process much can be done to help the child see the adult viewpoint, as well, and thereby grow.

I have done my best, by no means with complete success, to live with my boy, throughout his eight years, on a plane of mutual understanding. I have tried not to expect him to rise to my level, and I have recognized his right to expect me to come down off my high adult horse to his level. His education is as much my business as his mother's. She and I began to educate ourselves in modern child development methods even before he was born. We have stood close together by his side as he progressed step by step from the cradle stage into the nursery school and them from kindergarten on to the fourth grade. We have read books on children, listened to lectures and taken courses of instruction in matters pertinent to our jobs as parents—together.

All this must be a real asset to the boy, and it certainly is to us. It should mean much to him, when he is a man, that his father as well as his mother strove to understand him and to develop with him when he was a boy. He has learned to expect it that his father, on fathers' day, comes to school, and stays there as long as possible, following him from one branch of his work to another. He knows from experience that his father at the table is as deeply interested in news of school affairs as in the evening paper. When he goes away for the summer, he knows that at home his father as well as his mother wants to hear all about camp. For he feels that school, camp, all he does—and every detail of it is part of his education and of our own—are somehow part and parcel, of his parents, both of them as well as of himself.

TAKES IT WITH HIM TO THE OFFICE.

There is a mellifluous quality in such parent-child understanding that cannot be expressed in words. It is a quality that fathers need, to soften the harshness of their down town business days. Cold hard cash is not the measure of a father's due contribution to his child's education. An understanding heart is.

One boy thus endowed, and thus endowing his parents, threw his arms around his father's neck and said:

"Daddy, I like you—a whole lot."

"Why Sonny?"

"Because you always seem to know just what I mean."

His father was preening himself inwardly when the boy added:

"And even when you don't I know you try."

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HINDU SABHA'S SEPARATIST ACTIVITIES

Retarding Country's Political Progress

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

"The recent attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha to set up its own candidates against the Swarajists and to coerce the Congress to adopt a similar attitude and reject the Award, the disagreement of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney with the Congress policy regarding the Award, their resignations followed by their withdrawal and their subsequent activities demonstrating their determination never to allow a united political action and to continue separatist activities by approaching outside authorities to interfere again in this essentially domestic question are before the world to decide whether the Muslims and the so-called conspiracy between Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ansari are responsible for keeping back the political progress of India or the separatist activities of the Mahasabha and its members," says Syed Zakir Ali, Secretary of the Muslim Unity Board in a Press statement in refutation of the allegation of Mr. Ganpat Rai regarding the conspiracy to exclude Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney from the meeting of the Swaraj Party.

Referring to the efforts made by the Muslim Unity Board to bring about an amicable settlement between the various communities in India, Syed Zakir Ali says, "However much he (Mr. Ganpat Rai) may try to fabricate new stories to blame the Muslims for retarding the political advance of India, important events which will go down to history cannot be defaced. Is it not a fact," he asks, "that Dr. Moonje and party were the chief obstacle in the way of an agreed settlement at the Round Table Conference and that the Mahasabha representatives came forward with the proposal of asking the British Premier to arbitrate on communal matter?"

STRONG MONSOON IN BURMA & PUNJAB

General Rain In Konkan, Assam And C. P.

POONA, July 15.

Monsoon has been strong in Upper Burma and Punjab, Kumaon Hills and active in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and Eastern portions of Bihar. Elsewhere it continues weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, East Central Provinces, Konkan; local in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Malabar and North Madras coast; while a few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, West Central India, Gujerat and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts: Amherst five inches; Mitayina, Tavoy three; Toungoo, Bhamo, Mandalay two; Gwa one; Chittagong nine; Jalpaiguri four; Cherrapunji three; Mymensingh two; Darjeeling, Sambalpur, Purnea one and half; Dhubri, Barisal one; Dehra Dun three; Dalhousie two; Simla one; Khandala two; Mahableshwar one.

Forecast:—Monsoon will be strong in Assam and North Bengal and fairly active in Burma, South-East Bengal, North Bihar and Punjab Kumaon Hills.—A. P.

Michigan Students Study World Affairs In Model Of League

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Model league of nations assemblies which are organized over the United States were praised at the seventh annual model assembly at University of Michigan here recently by Mr. Henry R. Spencer, professor of political science at Ohio State University. Some 250 students from 22 colleges and schools in Michigan "representing" 54 nations, attended.

Students in the various schools and colleges spend the school year studying the diplomatic tendencies of a certain nation and then represent that nation in this model league, attempting to forecast that nation's future attitude.

Upon the agenda for this session of the second oldest model league in the United States are problems of tariffs and trade barriers, disarmament and the minorities question. As a result of it Italy's action for reorganisation and the Netherlands' satisfaction with the existing covenant, plans for reorganisation will hold the attention of the committees on Saturday.—"Christian Science Monitor."

Mussooree Muslims Honour Alwar

(From A Correspondent.)

MUSSOORIE, July 14.

An address was presented to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar at Mussooree on behalf of the Anjuman Tabligh-ul-Islam, Mussooree by its deputation headed by President Shaikh Mohamad Ibrahim, landlord and merchant on the occasion of His Highness' birthday. In the course of which the President and members expressed their pride to heartily congratulate His Highness on his auspicious birthday and for his princely gift to Muslim University of Aligarh and his help and his support to the servants of Islam in India and his keen interest in the welfare of the Musalmans

The address further observed that His Highness' birthday was mingled with grief, that at that time His Highness was away from his State which was due to some misunderstanding, and that they all prayed to God so that the misunderstandings may be speedily removed and His Highness might soon go to the capital of his State with joy and the happiness.

His Highness gave a suitable reply and thanked the members of the deputation.

BENGALI YOUTH FINED

Sequel To Revolver Find

PATNA, July 15.

Mr. A. N. Chakravarty, Special Magistrate, delivered judgment in the Giridih Arms Act Case finding Jaganath Rs. 200 and acquitting his father and grand father.

The allegations against the accused were that a revolver in a holster bearing revolutionary slogans, was detected in their house.

The defence was they abandoned the house several years ago, living in another house in the neighbouring village.—United Press.

LOITERING CHARGE FAILS

CALCUTTA, July 14.

"Unemployment and poverty have now become so commonplace that more discretion must be used by the police in distinguishing between mere poverty and wilful abstinence from work by criminally disposed persons."

With these observations the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted Sheik Abdul Rezzak of charge of loitering in a suspicious manner.

The prosecution described the accused as a reputed thief, having been convicted in 1917. Since then he had not been convicted on any substantive offence but had thirteen convictions for loitering or bad livelihood.

The Magistrate further observed, "I do not think there has been correct application of the provisions of the law meant for prevention of crime. To me it seems that the present case is almost tragic by reason of the fact that the conviction of the accused about two decades ago has always been counted against him."—United Press.

Discharged & Re-Arrested Under B. C. L. A. Act

DACCA, July 14.

Suresh Ghose, a contractor, Public Works Department, Dacca, whose younger brother Subodh Ghose was arrested in connection with a political case and being discharged on 11 July last, was immediately re-arrested under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, has ben served with a notice that his name has been struck off from the list of Public Works Department contractors on political grounds.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY HALL FOR DEWAS

Agent Lays Foundation Stone

(From A Correspondent).

DEWAS, (By Mail).

Col. Macnabb, Agent to the Governor General, in Central India paid an official visit to Dewas Junior on the 9th inst, and in the evening laid the foundation stone of the Assembly Hall in memory of His late Highness the Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Pawar.

A large number of distinguished guests, besides the Sardars, State Officials and the elite of the Town, were present. The most notable amongst them were Colonel Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Fitze, Sir James Roberts, Mr. Robertsson, Major and Mrs. Khareghat and the Councillors of Dewas Senior.

Earlier on the day a Darbar was held at the Palace in which the Agent made formal declaration of His Highness the present Maharaja's accession to the Gadi of Dewas State (Junior).

Requesting the Agent to lay the foundation stone of the Assembly, the Maharajah said:—

"This Assembly (Raj Sabha) is the noble and genuine expression of the intense and sincere ambition of the late Maharaja for the advancement of his people in the field of Political emancipation. The formation of this body is the coping stone of the edifice which His late Highness my dear brother, strove to erect emblematic of his innate and put up ideal of the Government of the people and by the people.'

Laying the foundation stone the agent said:—

"Such a body if its deliberations are free and unrestrained and if it accurately reflects the public mind, can be of utmost value to the controlling authority. Over centralisation uncompromising dogmatism are faults which vitiate the best intentioned systems of administration, and these faults can duly be avoided by a patient attention to the pros and cons of each individual case, as represented by those who know the ultimate effect in the villages, of measures that appear, in the capital of the State, to be unexceptionable."

A MILESTONE IN PROGRESS OF STATE.

The Agent observed that the foundation stone which had been laid that day was a milestone on the path of progress and a fitting tribute to the Ruler whose feet were set on that path.

ALL-INDIA FOOTBALL TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA

India Establishes Prestige In The World Of Soccer

BUT COLOUR BAR STILL REMAINS

(BY P. S. JOSHI.)

JOHANNESBURG, June 24.

The Indian Football Association of Calcutta should be heartily congratulated by the leaders and people of India for sending the All-India Football Team to South Africa at the invitation of the South African Football Association. It has done a lot of good to the Indians in South Africa and enhanced the prestige of India in the field of sport.

The people of South Africa knew nothing about Indian soccer. As the Mayor of Johannesburg said at a banquet given in honour of the Indian football tourists, they knew something of India's cricket fame—of the great "Ranji" and Duleepsinhji, but they knew nothing about India's progress in soccer. Fortunately for India, the All-India team firmly convinced the people of South Africa that India was equally progressive in the field of soccer and they were second to none in this game.

A MINISTER'S HOPE.

"India and South Africa", Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Minister of Interior said at a reception in Pretoria, "were closely linked as members of the British Commonwealth and it would be a good thing for South Africans to understand India". "He looked upon the tour" proceeded the Minister, "as a possible means of removing some of the misunderstandings and increasing the friendship between the two countries". I would add that this tour has been successful in removing a lot of misunderstanding about India and arousing a new sense of sympathy, interest and friendship. The All-India footballers have made thousands of friends and hundreds of thousands of admirers in South Africa. They have taught some very fine lessons to the players—Indian, European, Coloured and Native about the "trickery" and "positional passing" of the game. They have earned the name of clean and fair players accomplished in team work. They have been acclaimed as a team which would be well matched with the famous Motherwell Football team which has been touring the Union, and different Indian players have been named as McClory, Ferrier and Stevenson of the Motherwell. Choudhree earned the name of "Flying machine" and Bhattacharjee, Laxminarayan, Raman and Mir Hassan showed great prowess, intelligence and speed in their respective work.

EXPRESSION OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Besides this, the team carried the sympathy of the whole crowd everywhere owing to their fine discipline, organisation and excellent behaviour. Moreover they were thoroughly representative of India, and in the words of the president of the Transvaal Football Association "they were the expression of Hindu-Muslim unity". This team composed as it is of mostly Bengalis has also shown to the people of South Africa that Bengal is not a province of bomb-throwers-as is generally believed by the Europeans—but is a progressive province of culture and sport. Mr. P. K. Mukherjee, the Manager of the All-India team said at more than one meeting that they were there not only to play, but also to extend a hand of friendship and good-will to the people of South Africa. The India team has won the admiration and goodwill of the people of this country and that too in plenty.

The All-India football team has so far played four provincial matches and two tests, and India will be delighted to learn that it was victorious in all the matches except the one provincial match at Maritzburg. The speedwork of their forwards "who slipped past Africa's half line like greyhounds" their magnificent display of ball-control, the team's short passing game allied to amazing speed, completely outclassed the South African Indian team. So it will be seen that in the battle fought on the South African field between "skin and leather" (the all-India team being bare-footed, while the South African team being booted) the "skin" was victorious and it was appreciated by all the crowd which saw the team in action.

One thing, which however, will be learnt with surprise in India is that the All-India team was not given the opportunity to play against any South African European team or the touring Motherwell team although persistent efforts were made by the authorities for an official match of this character. But I personally feel that the time will not be very distant off when colour bar of this sort shall have to go in the interest of racial amity and co-operation in South Africa.

EMPIRE GAMES

London Prepares For Tournament Next Month

The idea of a great sports meeting in which only the athletes of the British Empire could compete was first conceived in the mind of Mr. M. Robinson, who led the Canadian team to considerable glory at the Olympic Games of 1928, writes a Special correspondent of "The Times," (London).

The representatives of the Empire had just concluded a wonderful five days on the track at Amsterdam, and the intensity of the whole British effort and the advice and assistance showered by one team upon another confirmed the impression that an Empire Games was a much called for as an Olympic Meeeing. At the same time, though the same period of four years between meetings was suggested, it was strenuously and justly denied that any attempt was being made to lessen the international importance of the older Olympic event.

It was for that reason that the organization of the First Empire Games at Hamilton, in Canada, was hastened so that it might be held in the summer of 1930, exactly half-way between Amsterdam and the next Olympic Games at Los Angeles, in America.

As for the Games at Hamilton, they were a tremendous success, morally and materially. They were not over before a Second Empire meeting was assured. A British Empire Games Federation was formed in January, 1933, and when the Council for England formally offered to become responsible for the financing and organization of the next Games, the offer was gladly accepted and the meeting allotted to England

KING'S INTEREST.

Later it was announced that the athletic events would be held at the White City Stadium, London, the swimming, boxing, and wrestling events at the Empire Sports Arena at Wembley, and the bicycling at Fallowfield, Manchester—all in August. The closing date for entries was given as July 16, with 10 days' further grace for unavoidable alterations, and the date of the opening ceremony at the White City was fixed for Saturday, August 4—not an inappropriate date for a great gathering of British sportsmen drawn from every part of the Empire. The closing date on the programme, issued by the British Secretary, Mr. Evan A. Hunter, who must possess an almost unrivalled experience of such matters, is Saturday, August 11.

It should be added that, following the example of the Olympic Games, a number of athletic and swimming events have been reserved for women. The specially constructed swimming pool at Wembley promises to be one of the wonders of the whole meeting. Indeed, so far as the spectators are concerned, both at the White City and at Wembley nothing will be spared to make the Games worthy of the Empire and the King, who has shown his interest by becoming patron of the Council for England.

At the moment it is impossible to forecast the winning team or even many of the likely individual successes. Already, however, it is certain that a host of outstanding athletes, swimmers, boxers, wrestlers, bicyclists, and lawn bowlers—these events compose these official programme on this occasion—will assemble in London. If Canada sends over any men comparable with such giants of the recent past as Percy Williams, L. Hutton, and A. Wilson. Australia competitors of the same class as W. M. White and A. J. Hillhouse, New Zealand such as S. A. Lay, the javelin thrower, and South Africa such as H. Q. Davies and W. B. Legg, these and the present champions of Great Britian and Ireland and elsewhere should add a memorable page to the history of sport.

The nation offered thanks on the Providential escape of Mahatma Gandhi from the bomb outrage in Poona and prayed for his long life at public meetings all over the country. The picture shows one such meeting held on the Chowpatty Sands, Bombay, on Sunday when Mr. Bhulabhai Desai unfurled the National Flag.

Nation's Felicitation To Mahatma

All-India Thanks-Giving Day Celebrations

Jamnalal Bajaj Warns Against Danger Of Resorting To Violence Against Harijan Campaign

PATNA, July 15.

A public meeting was held this afternoon in the Anjuman Islamia Hall under the presidency of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, offering prayers to the Almighty for Gandhiji's escape from the dastardly heinous attempt on his life and for the speedy recovery of those injured.

The president in the course of his speech, emphasised the danger and futility of resorting to violence. The local Congress leaders also spoke in the same strain. There was a large gathering. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj proceeds to Ajmer to-night by the Punjab Express.—United Press.

JOIN CONGRESS AND MAINTAIN ITS SOLIDARITY

An appeal to the people of Bombay to maintain the solidarity of the Congress and help it to carry on the struggle for freedom was made by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, presiding over a flag salutation ceremony held at Chowpaty on Sunday morning.

In spite of the inclement weather a large number of persons attended.

THANKSGIVING DAY

The function which formed part of the demonstrations held in Bombay to observe the thanksgiving day in celebration of the providential escape of Mahatma Gandhi at Poona was organised by the Young Workers' League at Chaupaty.

Similar functions were held in other parts of the City.

GANDHIJI SPARED.

Mr. P. R. Lele, President of the League, in requesting Mr. Desai to hoist the flag said that it was an occasion for them to express their gratefulness because Mahatma Gandhi had been spared.

KEEP FLAG FLYING.

Mr. Desai in the course of his speech said that in celebrating the providential escape of Gandhiji they ought to remember their duty towards the Congress and keep its flag flying. He appealed to the people to strengthen the Congress and help it to carry on the struggle for freedom.

AT DELISLE ROAD

A flag salutation ceremony was performed by Sjt. Narwane, President of the Dadar Congress Committee at DeLisle Road on Sunday at 7-30 a.m.

Sjt. Nariman was unavoidably prevented from performing the ceremony.

After the "Vande Mataram" was sung, Sjt. Narwane hoisted the national flag and exhorted those present to enrol themselves as members and help the Congress.

Mr. Kanthi, Mr. Tarabkar and others also spoke.

After the flag salutation, a public prayer was offered for Mahatma Gandhi's long life and the function ended.

PROCESSION AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, July 15.

A public meeting was held here in connection with the thanksgiving celebrations on Mahatma Gandhi's escape from the Poona Bomb Outrage. This was followed by a grand procession through the main streets of the city.—United Press.

THANKS-GIVING AT MATUNGA

Horniman's Suggestion Of Satyagraha Against B. P. C. C.

"It is a solemn day we have chosen to assemble here to salute the tri-coloured flag. It is the day of thanksgiving to God for the fortunate deliverance of Mahatma Gandhi from a great danger." Thus observed Mr. B. G. Horniman, in his speech at a meeting held at Matunga on Sunday to unfurl the National Flag and offer thanks in connection with Gandhiji's escape from the Bomb outrage at Poona. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee.

After a call to the countrymen to unite, Mr. Horniman referred to the unfortunate dissensions now existing in Matunga between the "F" Ward D.C.C. and the M.T.C.C.

"I defy Mr. Nariman and Mr. Abid Ali to disprove our right to exist and function on the basis hitherto existing, and of having the right to have members on our own forms. We have documentary proofs to say that our committee has been in existence at least for the past 5 years, even though in fact, it goes as far back as 1923.

Mr. Horniman then held out 'Satyagraha' as their only course in the future, if the B.P.C.C., did not recognise member enrolled on the forms of the M.T.C.C., and that they would carry on 'satyagraha' before the polling booths to resist such "unjust, unconstitutional, and arbitrary decisions."

AT THANA

THANA, July 15.

A public meeting of the residents of Thana was held on Sunday evening, Mr. P. L. Joshi presiding. The meeting was held in pursuance of the directions of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting President of the Congress to offer thanks for the providential escape of Gandhiji from the Poona bomb outrage. Prayers were offered at the meeting for the long life of Gandhiji.

LAHORE TOUR ENDS

LAHORE, July 15.

Mahatma Gandhi and party visited the Harijan quarters in the Civil stations.

The president of the Balmiki Hindu Sabha, Mozang, received Gandhiji. A purse and an address were presented at the gathering consisting of more than 1,000 men and women.

In the course of the address presented to him the Harijans acquainted Gandhiji with the grievances regarding the sanitary arrangements of the quarters, lack of arrangement by the Municipality to supply water to Harijans, necessity of temple for Harijans and the absence of Harijan representatives in the Municipal Committee.

Mahatma next visited Harijan quarters in Qila, Gujar Singh, where he was received by K. L. Ralliram, and Prof. Gangaram Kohli. Harijan boys and girls clad in pure Khadi welcomed Gandhiji with national songs. An address and a pure were presented to Gandhiji.

The tour ended with the visit to Harijan quarters at Changar Mohalla.—United Press.

ADI HINDU BOYCOTT OF MAHATMA

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour does not apparently find favour with the Allahabad depressed classes, for the New Adi Hindu (depressed classes) Association passed a resolution boycotting Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Allahabad and condemning the use of the word "Harijan."—A. P.

AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The Thanks-giving Day in connection with the escape of Mahatma Gandhi from Poona Bomb outrage was observed in Calcutta to-day.

Despite inclement weather a big crowd collected at the Shraddhanand Park this evening when a meeting was held under the presidency of Dr. Sundari Mohan Das. Prayer was conducted amidst solemn silence by Dr. Das for the long life of Mahatmaji and his miraculous escape from the Poona outrage. There was no speech at the meeting.—United Press.

HOW TO SCRAP THE AWARD

"Scrap W. P.", Says Mahatma To Punjab Hindu-Sikh Deputation

LAHORE, July 15.

A deputation of the Punjab Hindus and Sikhs led by Raja Narendra Nath waited on Mahatma this afternoon to convey the resentment of Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab in respect of the non-committal policy of the Congress about the Communal Award.

Mahatmaji admitted that injustice had been done to the Hindus and the Sikhs in the Award, but wanted to know the practical scheme by which the Award could be scrapped or modified. The present policy of the Congress is something inevitable in the circumstances. The Mahatma said that the policy of the Congress was to accept any settlement that is agreed to by all the communities, even if it fell short of the national idea.

Gandhiji assured the deputation that he had been thinking about the matter night and day and had come to the conclusion that the only way to modify the Award was to get the White Paper scrapped.

Mahatma Gandhi next received a deputation of the Punjab Prantiya Dalit Sabha. The deputation presented an address detailing the grievances against the Sabhas and Societies for the uplift of Harijans of caste Hindus that were drawing a fat salary and getting rich out of the income in the name of the sacred cause.

Mahatmaji said that the only way to check such things was that Harijans should be powerful enough to take the work in their own hands.—United Press.

U. S. SNUBS JAPAN

No New Treaty While Violation Of Existing Treaties Is Not Repaired

A rebuff is reported to have been administered to Japan by the United States in an important interview between Mr. Saito, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, and Senator Pittman, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate.

The subject of discussion between the two statesmen was a non-aggression pact between their own countries.

They met on the eve of Mr. Saito's departure for Tokio.

THE SENATOR SAID—

It is understood that Senator Pittman declared that:

No new treaties with Japan could be considered while there was any question of the execution of existing agreements.

Presumably this remark refers (says Reuter) to the American charge that Japan has violated the Nine-Power Treaty by her policy in setting up the State of Manchukuo.

In this connection it is believed that Senator Pittman expressed to the Japanese Ambassador the American view of Japan's conduct with regard to existing treaties.

Mr. Saito is reported to have assured Senator Pittman that the Japanese Government had no intention of repudiating its agreements.—"News Chronicle."

JAWAHARLAL IN JAIL

Dehra Dun Public Meeting's Protest

DEHRA DUN (By Mail)

A public meeting of the citizens of Dehra Dun was held to condemn the Government action imposing uncalled for restrictions on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in jail during his present incarceration.

Pandit Nardeo Shastri said that he Pandit was kept in a small cell measuring 8 by 10 feet with a small compound measuring 12 by 15 feet. He was not allowed morning and evening walk as before the yard remaining locked all the 24 hours. Pandit Nehru's condition was no worse than the solitary confinement prisoners. The Pandit was losing weight, already ten pounds were lost and Government's intervention was necessary.

HUNTING THE SEMITE

3,000 Jews Flee To Turkey For Life

ISTANBUL, July 15

The fact that 3,000 Jews out of a total of 13,000 have fled here following the outburst of anti-semitism in Thrace, is revealed in the report of the Minister for the Interior who is investigating into the persecution.

The worst atrocities have occured at Kirklarel, where 65 houses were pillaged.—Reuter

PERSIA PROTESTS TO LEAGUE

Objects To Standard Oil Concession in Bahrein Island

Persia has protested to the United States against the oil concession held by the Standard Oil Company, of California, in Bahrein Island, the sovereignty of which is claimed by both Persia and Great Britain.

This protest was revealed on June 15 by the League of Nations, which published a note received from Persia and which Persia requested be sent to all Governments.

The note includes a copy of a protest sent the United States legation at Teheran, in which Persia contends that the oil concession was not obtained from Persia "which has uncontestable sovereignty over Behrein Island."

Persia claims that the concession is null and void and demands the restitution of any profits which have accrued from the oilfields.

NEW LIFE IN BOXING

Baer-Carnera "Gate" Much Below Previous Records

Paid attendance at the Carnera-Baer fight totaled 52,268; gross receipts were dol. 428,000; and the average ticket-price was dol. 8.19. Carnera's fight with Tommy Loughran in Miami, Florida, last March struck the low in this title contest when only 8,624 fans paid a gross of dol. 44, 598.70 to see the battle at an average ticket-price of dol. 5.45.

Although the Baer-Carnera "gate" raised the hopes of promoters and boxing enthusiasts, it still is far below "takes" of the days when Tex Rickard waved his magic wand. Fights at which receipts totaled a million dollars or more were:

	Attendance
Dempsey-Tunney 1927	104,943
Dempsey-Sharkey 1927	75,000
Dempsey-Tunney 1926	1,20,757
Dempsey-Firpo 1923	82,000
Dempsey-Carpentier 1921	75,000
	Receipts dols.
Dempsey-Tunney 1927	2,658,660
Dempsey-Sharkey 1927	1,083,530
Dempsey-Tunney 1926	1,895,733
Dempsey-Firpo 1923	1,188,603
Dempsey-Carpentier 1921	1,789,238

Tex Rickard's first promotion was the lightweight-championship battle between Joe Gans and Battling Nelson at Goldfield, Nevada, Semptember, 1906, when Joe Gans won on a foul in a fight to the finish before "an immense crowd" which paid dol. 80,000 to see the fight.

Sarazen And Kirkwood Beaten

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 14.

At the Templenewsam course, Leeds Brews and Padgham beat Sarazen and Kirkwood 7 and 5 over 36 holes

TEAM FOR FOURTH TEST

LONDON, July 15.

The English eam for Fourth Test at Leeds on Friday will be selected from the following 14:—

Wyatt
Walters
Allen
Sutcliff
Hammond
Hendren
Leyland
Ames
Verity
Mitchell (Derbyshire)
Bowes
Keeton
Nichols and
James Langridge.—Reuter.

HARROW-ETON DRAW

Paule Scores 93 For Harrow

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 14.

The match between Harrow and Eton which began yesterday resulted in a draw.

Scores:—Eton 306, and 47 for three. Harrow 169 (Mann five for 66) and following on 243 for three declared (Paule 93).

Davis Cup Tennis

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PRAGUE, July 14.

Crawford and Quist (Australia) beat Menzel and Hecht (Czechoslovakia) 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

European Zone Final

PRAGUE, July 15.

In the Davis Cup European zone final, Menzel (Czechoslovakia) beat Crawford (Australia) 6/4, 6/4, 2/6, 8/6.—Reuter.

SARDAR PATEL'S NOSE TROUBLE

Will Require Long Stay In Bombay

BOMBAY, July 15

Drs. P. T. Patel and T. O. Shah have issued the following bulletin regarding Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's health:

"We examined Sardar Patel yesterday evening. X-ray examination discloses he necessity for further exploration of nassal sinuses. This will be done tomorrow and operative treatment which will follow, is likely to be prolonged and will necessitate his staying in Bombay for a fairly long time."—A. P.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 5, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 4, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 13, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
Highwater: 2-16; 14-41.
Low-water: 7-59; 20-58.

TO-DAY:

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY: July 17.

Rotary Club of Bombay: Rotarian A.S. Trollip, on "Accidents and Dividents," Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY: July 18.

Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch), public lecture: "What has Christianity to Say to the Agnostic," by Rev. James Kellock, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Rd., 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY: July 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

LOGIC CLASSES.

Professor D'Andrade will meet his students in "Logic" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Prof. J. Kellock will meet his students in "Present-day Questions in Indian Economics" to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

AMBEWADI CO-OP. C. SOCIETY.

The 12th annual general meeting of the above Society, which was adjourned will be held in 'H' Block, Ambewadi, Girgaon, Bombay, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday).

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. M.V. Venkateswaran will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subject:—"Some Aspects of Internationalism."

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Ervad Bode will speak on "The Mode and Ideal of Iranian Education."

THE VILE PARLE CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

Sunday (the 22nd July) has been fixed for the annual election of the Executive Committee of the Vile-Parle Congress Committee. Those who want to stand as candidates for it should send their applications duly proposed and seconded on or before the 19th instant (Thursday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to the Secretary, Vile-Parle Congress Committee, Suman Villa, Juhu Road. Eleven members are to be elected for the Executive Committee.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The Lalit Kaladarsh Mandali will give a benefit performance of the drama "Satteche Gulam," a classical work of Mr. B.V. Varerkar, in aid of the Night School School of the Social Service League at the Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.), when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Kemel Murder Case" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sadic Mackee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"After To-night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Ann Vickers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Devil's Brother" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Welcome Danger" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Queen's Affair" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Throne of Delhi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sinhasan" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"The Hurricane Express" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Ranchandi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yuddha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m.: A topical talk.
7-35 p.m.: The Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8-15 p.m.: The Buxton Municipal Orchestra.
8-45 p.m.: A Woman tours the Continent by Air: A talk.
9 p.m.: William Walker presents Bits of Ballyhoo.
9-45 p.m.: The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.: News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m.: A topical talk.
10-50 p.m.: Gramophone records.
11 p.m.: The Vancouver Boys' Band

Ghatkopar Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, July 15

At a public meeting of Congressmen held this morning under the presidentship of Mr. Jayantilal K. Vaishnav, the managing committee of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee and five representatives to the District Congress Committee were elected.

About 900 Congress members have been enrolled so far at Ghatkopar.

At the outset the chairman ruled that only those members, who put on Khaddar, would have right to vote.

The following 15 members were declared duly elected to the managing committee:—

Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, Devchand Bhagwanji, Keshavlal Punjara, Narandas Lakhpatwala, Narbheram Morarji, Mohanlal Parekh, Jasvantrai G. Mehta, Damodar Balkrishna, Jayantilal K. Vaishnav, Manilal Harjivan Subhadraben, Kamalaben Shanghavi, Premji Dhanji, Ratilal Bechardas and Bachulal K. Vaishnav.

The following five members were elected to represent the local Congress Committee on the district committee:

Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, Devchand Bhagwanji, Jasvatrai G. Mehta, Chandulal V. Patadikar and Kamalaben Shanghavi.

The election of the office-bearers was postponed to Sunday next.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Earlier at a public meeting held in the hall of the National Girl's School, Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah presiding, a resolution, condemning the attempt on the life of Mahatmaji in Poona and praying for long life of Gandhiji was carried unanimously after Messrs. Chandulal Patadikar, Jasvantrai G. Mehta and Dr. Meghani spoke on the subject.

KURLA MUNICIPAL AFAIRS

Decision To Contest Injunction Order

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, July 15.

Two interim injunctions obtained from the District Judge of Thana were served yesterday on the President and the Chief Officer respectively of the Kurla Municipality.

The first injunction was the outcome of a petition filed by Mr. A.H. Pirjada for a declaration that the ruling out by the President of his Amendment (in connection with the requisition for reconsideration of the Sanitary Committee's resolution and for suspension of action thereof, regarding the constructions of (I) a septic tank, (II) sweepers' chawl, (III) motor garage and (IV) C.C. drain) was illegal.

INJUNCTION AGAINST MUNICIPALITY

The second injunction was brought by Mr. Hussein Sheriff, a rate payer, to restrain the Municipality from continuing the work of construction and paying any amount for the work done so far.

The District Judge has issued notices on both the opponents to present their case before him on July 17 next.

DECISION TO CONTEST

At the adjourned meeting of the Kurla Municipality held last evening, the Board on the motion of Mr. A.R.I. Fitwala decided by a casting vote of the president to contest the petitions filed by Messrs. A.H. Pirjada and Hussein Sherif in the District Court, Thana and to engage Mr. B.H. Shringarpure as a pleader for and on behalf of the Municipality for the hearing fixed on July 17.

Another resolution to grant freeships to Harijan (depressed classes) students in the Municipal Marathi school was carried by a majority.

DRIVER'S APPEAL REJECTED

But Cancelled License To Be Restored

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 15.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in the appeal preferred by Mr. S. K. Dhamdhere, pleader, on behalf of Lakhasing Mangalsing of Kalyan against the order of Mr. G. R. Karode, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, who convicted on May 11 last the appellant on charges of driving his bus (No. X 8481) in a rash and negligent manner, causing the dath of Babu Devukar and hurt to Shiva Valku, two boys sleeping on the Murbad-Shivale road, at about 1 a.m. on August 22 last, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 51 or in default two months' hard labour.

The Sessions Judge, in rejecting the appeal, observed:—

"The action of the appellant in keeping only one dim light on his bus amounts to criminal negligence and he was guilty of gross culpable neglect or failure to exercise a reasonable and proper precaution to guard against injuries to the public and to the two individuals in particular.

"But it is strongly recommended," concluded the Judge, "that as the offence was due to the Excise Inspector (Mr. E. S. Sampson), taking the appellants' bus for his own purpose in the dead of the right and as the appellant has suffered a great pecuniary loss on account of the deprivation of his license, since September 4 last, his license may be restored to him."

FIRST IMPRESSION OF MAHATMA

A British judge's first impression of Gandhiji, while he was 'almost a briefless barrister' is related by Mr. Kincaid in "Forty-four Years a Public Servant."

'I met the famous Mr. Gandhi,' he recalls, 'for the first and only time in my life. He had just come back from Africa; where he had, as usual, been agitating. He was hard up, and Mr. D. B. Shukla, an old friend of mine and a distinguished member of the Rajkot Bar, put a few briefs in his way to keep him going. Mr. Gandhi argued a case before me well and clearly. He would certainly have gained his living if he had stuck to the Bar: but politics proved an irresistible attraction. At this time he was dressed not as a saint but in the ordinary garb of a Gujarati bania or wanio. He left on me a very pleasant impression, and I am glad to say that, as I have never seen him since, that impression has not been obliterated.'

LEANING OUT OF TRAIN WNDOWS

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The danger of leaning out of windows in railway carriages was emphasised when three third class passengers by the 6 Down Express who happened to keep their hands out of the window received serious injuries as a result of being struck by an open door of a goods train wagon when the Express was passing Manauri station.—A. P.

The Viceroy has nominated Lakhpat Rai Sethi, M.A., a Professor, in the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, to the Vincent Massey Scholarship for 1934-35. Mr. Sethi will go to Canada to take a course in political science.

VICEROY'S 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

The following is the further list of donations to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund":—

Amount already announced: £64-13-2. Rs. 55,93,253-6-0.

Through Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot (further contribution)	1,020	8	0
Through Distt. Magistrate, Howrah (further contribution)	582	13	3
Through Deputy Commissioner, Akola Distt. (5th instalment)	506	15	0
Through Deputy Commissioner, Mianwali (further contribution)	375	13	9
Through Private Secretary to the Governor of the Punjab (further contribution)	356	8	0
Through Deputy Commissioner, Lahore (further contribution)	200	0	0
Municipal Committee, Jagraon, Ludhiana	200	0	0
Nagod Darbar, Nagod (further contribution)	200	0	0
State Architect, Osmania University Section, Hyderabad (Dcn.)	163	15	0
Through Collector of Poona	110	0	0
Through Collector of Thar Parkar, representing the contribution of Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan Bugti	100	0	0
Dev Samaj, Lahore	100	0	0

The above including contributions less than Rs. 100 make the Grand Total £64-13-2. Rs. 55,97,-979-15-8.

TRAVANCORE SALES DEPOT.

The opening ceremony of the Travancore Government Sales Depot, Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, will be performed by Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas, Kt., at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday).

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
Departures.	
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8 Up	Passenger	5 50
No. 20 Up	Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2 Up	Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up	Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up	Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up	Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up	Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up	Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 15 Down	Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down	Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down	Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down	Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down	Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down	Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down	Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down	Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

6 LAKHS CLAIM BY NIZAM

Suit In Kurla Court For Declaration To Cancel Sale Deed

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 14.

Mr. M. B. Pradhan, first class Sub-Judge, to-day issued notice in the suit filed by H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad against Bai Jerbanoo, widow of Mr. Pestonji Eduljl Kalianiwala, her four sons and two daughters for a declaration to cancel the sale deed of the property of the deceased alleged to have been executed in favour of the first defendant to defeat and delay his creditors, of whom the plaintiffs alone claim two sums of Rs. 1,50,656-5-6 and Rs. 4,71,104-12-7 from the defendants as sums due and damages for breach of contract respectively.

(Continued from column 7)

tent of sterling purchased in excess of the Budget requirements.

DISASTROUS SILVER SALES.

There is at present, perhaps, no greater topic of international interest than silver, the rehabilitation of which is now undertaken by the American Government. According to the Silver Agreement arrived at, at the World Economic Conference the Government of India are permitted to sell 35 million ounces a year. But it does not mean that the Government of India must sell silver. However, the Government of India continue to sell silver, I should say, without a definite aim before them. They are not investing the sale proceeds of silver in gold according to the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission and besides their sales result in actual loss to the Government. The losses sustained by the Government on account of silver sales must be undoubtedly colossal, and they now propose to set off these losses against the Gold Standard Reserve. The final balance of transaction after the silver sales will be that most of the assets of the Gold Sandard Reserve will disappear and to this extent it is a capital loss to the country. After eight years of continued sales the Government are in no way better for them. This should be frankly recognised by them. As a resutl of losing a substantial portion of their silver stocks, the silver reserve behind the notes in circulation is less than before. This is a serious matter, the consequences of which will be recognised only when a substantial demand for rupee coins appears. There are indications that with the recovery in trade, there will be increased demand for silver currency and this will gain momentum if the American attempts to raise the price of silver succeed. In this eventuality the Government may be faced with an unexpected situation, for, there is the obligation on their part to redeem every currency note with silver rupees. The Government cannot afford to give up this responsibility, as they have easily done with the rupee ratio. Therefore, in case they continue to sell silver according to the present policy, a time may come when they may have to re-buy it at a much higher price for coinage as they did during the last post-war boom.

Vice-President's Speech

While seconding the proposal to the adoption of the half-yearly report, the Vice-President, Sheth Chhotalal Mansukial Shah dwelt at length on the inconveniences caused to the shroffs by the present holiday rules and rules governing the recovery of monies on cut currency notes.

Continuing, he said:

"The unprecedented trade depression that is prevailing in the country and the heavy fall that has taken place in the prices of commodities have placed the peasantry of the country in a very destitute condition. This state of things has also affected the business of the shroffs very adversely, as they are intimately connected with the agriculturists. There are many causes which are responsible for the low prices of Indian raw products. But the most outstanding cause is the foreign dumping of raw products in our own markets. It is therefore urgently necessary to give adequate protection to home products against foreign dumping just as in case of wheat and protective walls for other crops should also be raised. The price of rice as a result of foreign dumping has slumped very low. While the Government are delaying giving adequate protection against such dumping, the agriculturists are being ruined. Unless foreign dumping ceases, a big or a small crop will have no appreciable effect on price. It is therefore essential that Government should look to the interests of the agriculturists and devise measures to give adequate protection to home products against foreign dumping.

Government Policy Retards Recovery

C. B. MEHTA'S SCATHING INDICTMENT

Disastrous Silver Sales Plan Must Go

"The successful manner in which we have come out of the trade depression bears eloquent testimony to the excellent adaptation of the indigenous banking system of our shroffs to the peculiar needs of the country", observed Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President of the Bombay Shroffs' Association, at the half-yearly general meeting of the Association, held on Sunday.

Mr. Mehta deplored the indifference of the Government towards relieving the economic distress in the country. He criticised the attitude of the Government in allowing the outflow of gold which had now reached the stupendous figure of 192 crores.

DISASTROUS SILVER POLICY

Mr. Mehta warned the Government against their disastrous Silver Policy and observed that the Government had already begun sustaining losses in their silver dealings. If this state of affairs would continue, some time in the future, the Government would have to re-purchase the silver which they had been selling now, and in that eventuality, they might have to pay heavily. He cited the experience during the post-war boom days, when the Government were compelled to buy silver at a high price from America.

In the course of his speech Mr. Mehta said:—

The impression is gaining ground that the world has turned a corner and that since the commencement of the new year it is gradually emerging out of the economic depression that had gripped it since 1929. The fact cannot be gainsaid that signs of trade recovery are visible in several countries where the respective Governments have been making herculean efforts to grapple with the ceonomic malaise. But the hopeful outlook in the economic situation which is noticeable in other parts of the world has not to the same extent dawned in India. The reason why India has failed to achieve improvement which has taken place in other countries is due to the indifference of the Government of India towards measures which other countries have adopted to relieve economic distress.

For solution of economic depression rise in prices of primary products is now an universally accepted remedy. Depreciation in exchange, expansion of currency and economic planning are recognised as some of the remedies for raising prices of raw products. The Government of India has doagedly stuck to her 18d. sterling ratio policy. Not only steps are not taken to lower the ratio of 18d. by the Government, but also no measures are devised to stop the gold exodus which has now reached the stupendous figure of 192 crores of rupees. As regards economic planning there was a Conference of Government Officers at Delhi in April where some vague and indecisive discussion took place. But the fundamental problems of causing a substantial recovery in the price level remained unsolved.

CRUX OF PROBLEM.

Having failed to undertake any constructive economic measures for improving agricultural prices, Government have turned their attention now to the problem of agricultural indebtedness. The burden of debt weighing upon the agriculturists is very heavy and there is urgent need to tackle this problem. Agriculture has become unremunerative, as the prices of agricultural products have declined heavily. Even the Co-operative Societies which are said to give loans at lower rates of interest to agriculturists, complain of accumulating arrears. The primary necessity is therefore to take measures to improve prices of agricultural products. Furthermore, it is equally important to make a reduction in land revenue, for payment of which, agriculturists have to sell what little gold or silver they possess. The problem of agricultural indebtedness will not be solved, till measures are taken to improve prices of agricultural produce and substantial reduction in the burden of land revenue is made. While discussing this problem of agricultural indebtedness, it is appropriate to point out at this stage that agriculturists receive monetary help from small village money lenders who in their turn depend upon the shroffs of the districts for assistance of finance. When the agriculturists are thus linked with shroffs, it is of paramount importance, if Government are really anxious to provide agriculturists with credit facilities at lower rates of interest, that measures should be taken by Government to link the Indigenous Bankers with the Reserve Bank at the first opportunity.

REDUCE BANK RATE.

Referring to Government's monetary policy, Mr. Mehta said:

The Government have often declared that cheap money is their policy but they have not taken until now a single step to make monetary conditions really cheap in India.

That the Bank rate in India is comparatively high will be readily admitted. It cannot be regarded for a moment that 3 1/2 per cent is the irreducible minimum for India. If there is a desire on the part of Government to reduce it substantially it can be easily done without being detrimental to other interests.

CURRENCY EXPANSION.

Following a reduction in the Bank rate there ought to be currency expansion also. At the outset, I should like to say that I do not at all plead for inflation. I do not urge the Government to issue paper notes without a corresponding increase in Reserve. But what I urge the Government to do is to provide room for the automatic expansion of currency. While the people of India continue to part with their gold, there is no corresponding increase in note circulation. This is evidently so, because no distinction is made between the sterling purchased to meet the annual Home charges and that purchased on account of the Currency Department. Formerly, when we were on the gold standard, all sterling purchases were for Home charges and gold influx was considered as the automatic demand for currency expansion. But with the establishment of sterling standard, the old practice is gone and no currency expansion is possible, unless the Government desire it. This state of affairs must disappear. As we are now on the sterling standard there must be a corresponding expansion in currency to the ex-

(Continued in Col. 5).

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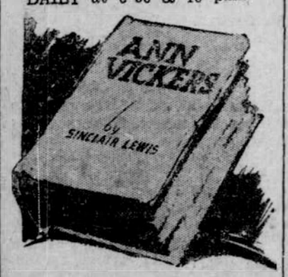

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 16, 1934

WELCOME

We cordially welcome Sardar Vallabhbhai back to freedom, or rather, to comparative freedom; for which Indian is wholly free when India herself is yet to be free? We also welcome him back to his wanted place in the country's struggle for freedom, of course, after he is restored to his normal health. That struggle has its ups and downs, as every struggle for freedom has had; and those who actively participate in it will have their respites, howsoever brief, but the struggle must go on in one form or other till the goal of freedom is reached. The country would have been better pleased if Mr. Vallabhbhai's release had been the fruit of any appreciable success in the struggle. But to all heroes a temporary reverse is only an incentive to better and greater efforts and so will it be with Mr. Vallabhbhai. Like Mahatma Gandhi he has infinite patience and a robust optimism that knows no defeat or depression. He is content to take up his work where he left it or where he now finds it, and he is ever ready, as Gandhiji often puts it, to build from bottom upwards. If his call to unity and discipline in Congress ranks is responded to promptly and loyally by Congressmen, their success will undoubtedly be greater and speedier than may seem possible at present.

We congratulate Government on proving themselves capable of a decent feeling for an ailing prisoner like Mr. Vallabhbhai. If we talk of generosity, Government would be the first to suspect irony. It appears that Mr. Vallabhbhai's nose trouble more than anything else has been responsible for his release now. When Government's own doctors examined him and recommended an immediate operation, Government showed a commendable discretion in releasing him forthwith rather than run any risk in operating upon him in jail. If his release were the result of a sensible political policy, one would expect a simultaneous release of other Congress leaders like Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and, indeed, of all Congress prisoners, if not of all political prisoners not proved guilty of violence. It is an unworthy pettifogging plea that Pundit Jawaharlal has been convicted under section 124A of the Penal Code. A policy of statesmanship should not attach any importance to such a purely technical difference. And even such a plea is untenable in the case of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan as he has not been tried at all under any law. If Government are earnest about conciliating the Congress or care for common consistency, they ought to release immediately all Congress prisoners without any unfair discrimination.

A Creed Forsworn

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, one-time "Radical", then a "Liberal", later an "Independent" and now a "Democratic Swarajist", contributes to the July issue of the "Modern Review" a lucid analysis of the present political situation in the country. Though one may not agree with all his conclusions and his personal justification for throwing in his lot with the Democratic Swarajist Party—a species of politicians confined to Maharashtra alone, let it not be forgotten—his readings of the signs of the times must be pronounced to be generally correct. The sinister implications of the White Paper constitution are clearly brought out by him. "The scheme as regards the Centre", he aptly points out, "is so cleverly and ingeniously devised as to delay indefinitely, if not altogether to prevent, our becoming a Dominion as defined in the Statute of Westminster, and to prevent absolutely our claiming independence as a right constitutionally arising from Dominion Status." As regards the provincial part of the constitution, Mr. Pradhan holds that it gives us "a vantage-ground of which the best use can be made, if only we would make it. Provided that ministries consist of able, independent, and patriotic men devoted to principles and determined to promote measures necessary for the healthy growth of national life, and provided further, that adequate funds are available for giving effect to large schemes of improvement, a lot of good can be done." We agree—but what chance is there, under the White Paper constitution for such "able, independent, and patriotic men" to be selected as Ministers or for their being provided with "adequate funds"? Precious little, to be sure, as Mr Pradhan must admit. What is the earthly use, then, of speculating on these provisos?

The White Paper constitution is deliberately meant to frustrate attainment of, rather than concede, any real measure of self-government. The "vantage ground", therefore, which Mr. Pradhan, visualises with his new friends of the Democratic Party, is bound to turn out to be as much treacherous, quick-sand as the "key-positions" in the "citadels of power" which his erstwhile friends in "Liberal" and "Responsivist" circles had "captured", ultimately proved to be. Evidently, for Mr. Pradhan the fascination of "working the constitution" has not yet ceased. He foreseas deadlocks brought about by "patriotic" Ministers' resignations or threats of resignations, but he knows enough of past history to know how the Governors and Governor-General will be fully competent to ignore or over-ride these deadlocks. Mr. Pradhan is on surer ground when he declares that there is "no royal road to the achievement of freedom" and that "Freedom's battle is going to be long and arduous and will make a great demand upon our perseverance and constancy of purpose". Till the other day, Mr. Pradhan had evidently believed otherwise, for he quotes himself as declaring so recently as September 1932 that he did "not yet despair of India's legitimate development taking place as an integral and equal member of the British Commonwealth"—a creed which he foreswears now, we hope for the last time. But one swallow does not usher in the summer and there are still scores of Mr. Pradhan's friends who hug the delusion to their bosom. If only these latter come to realise that the true goal of India is the one which the Congress has set before the nation during the last fifteen years, the tactics or ways by which it is to be achieved need not matter and need not divide Indian patriots into irreconcilable or hostile camps.

United Opposition

The cable received in Bombay from H. H. the Aga Khan and Mr. Polak regarding the anti-Indian legislation in Zanzibr makes it clear that the Indians in England are as alive to the danger of the legislation as are the people here. The Aga Khan does not at all exaggerate the gravity of the situation when he says that the legislation is an affront to national honour and a grave humiliation to India. We go further and say that the legislation is also an affront to the Government of India and, therefore, that is a special reason why they should make common cause with the people in this respect. The Aga Khan suggests an immediate all-parties' deputation to the Viceroy. But it is not enough to lead a deputation to the Viceroy. Protest meetings should be held all over the country and both the intensity and the unanimity of public opinion on this question should be brought home to the Governments of India, British and Zanzibar. As this is a vital issue, it is desirable, too, that the Congress should take a leading part in the agitation. We would urge the Government of India to convey at once to the British Government the strong feeling in India against the Zanzibar wrongs.

THE GERMAN SITUATION

Revolt, A Symptom Of Party Disruption & A Warning

(By "OBSERVATEUR".)

The philosophical consolation of "Dog Eats Dog" does not adequately meet the bloody situation, created by what has been described as a crisis in the Nazi party in Germany. The earlier "Reuter" messages certainly reflect the Hitler party clique view of the affair: that is perhaps unavoidable under the very peculiar circumstances the Nazi press department has created, and one has to read between the lines of "Reuter's" telegrams to place their contents in a proper perspective of the actual happenings.

Morals In Shooting.

In any case, the message of the 5th instant, in which the scum of "compromising moral situation" settles down to the bottom and is substituted by the storm troop "revolt", gives one an insight into the real situation. Characteristically enough, "Reuter" tells us how the popular German opinion received the news of shooting of notorious national characters like Heims and Rohem. But no popular German public opinion could exist in nazified Germany to-day and the foreign public opinion is justified in regarding every report of authentic German opinion as that of the Reich Minister of Propaganda. The placarding of the personal vices of some of the shot men certainly appears to be in questionable taste and one may justifiably demand: Were these men who occupied positions of great influence and power, shot dead because they suffered from sexual aberrations and were confirmed and self-professed inverts or were they shot dead because they were suspected of designs of a party "revolt"?

Why They Were Shot

The fact remains that the late Capt. Rohem figured some years ago in a public trial which created a scandal in Germany. He publicly confessed to have been a homosexualist—a German court recorded the confession. But that did not prevent the man from rising to the position of one of the most coveted positions in the Party, Hitler's Chief of staff. Heims, surely, did not act on his individual initiative when he entered houses of the civilian population at night (to quote the message) and did a little revolver practice to soothe his aryan nerves but has been hailed as a major Nazi hero? And apart from these instances it would be interesting to inquire whether the Nazi government made a public moral issue of private vices (or, perhaps, habits) of Party leaders and, if so, the task might not be applied to the other leaders and the results broadcast to the world.

A Historic Figure.

As far as the non-German world opinion is concerned, it would always deplore and condemn the methods of summary justice and violence that have been employed in the execution of alleged party rebels or political opponents without any reference to the personalities of the victims. That these men themselves perished with the means they adopted in their everyday routine, that some kind of poetic justice was meted out to them in an appropriate mea-

(Continued on page 13.)

STRANGE BAN

Haji Abdul Ghaffar of Utmanzai, a Red Shirt leader and a member of the A.I.C.C., has been forbidden to take part in the activities of an unlawful association. This, of course, must refer to the Red Shirt organisation which has not been denotified for alleged reasons that contradict Government's own earlier statements. But even granting for a moment that the Red Shirt is an extra-Congress organisation and dangerously revolutionary what is exactly the sense in ordering the Haji, further, not to go outside the Frontier Province. Are the Government of that Province in charge of peace and tranquility in the rest of India also, and is it their case that the Red Shirt and Congress leader is a greater danger to other provinces than to the Frontier Province itself? Or is it that they are afraid, for their own reasons, of Frontier Congressmen meeting Mahatma Gandhi and others?

OUR LONDON LETTER:

Hitler Has Allied Himself With The Militarist Right; British Plan For Immediate Re-Armament

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 7.
(By Air Mail.)

The events which have taken place in Germany at the week-end provide a striking illustration of the sudden sharpening of the crisis which the German Fascist regime is now undergoing. They are indicative of the rapid disintegration which is taking place in the administration of Hitler's dictatorship, and the unmistakable proof that the present Nazi regime in Germany is in the process of breaking up. There is much serious opinion in London that is now quite persuaded that Hitler was not really faced with a counter-revolutionary threat from some of his Storm Troop leaders. It is not doubted that there was much dissatisfaction among some of the leaders about the dismissal of the Storm Troops to their homes for a month, with all the fears of their never being reformed, but it is maintained that the Hitler-Goering statements themselves undermine the story of the plot. If there was a plot, one is inclined to ask why the plotters have not been brought to trial. Is it ever possible that a man who is to lead a counter-revolution the next morning, should spend the night, as Herr Heines is alleged to have spent it in the official account of last Saturday's happenings? One cannot make a revolution in Berlin by leaving Hamburg for Madeira, as was the case with Heines who was to leave with his wife for Madeira for the birth of a baby. These are some of the questions that are being asked, and they seem to show that the plot theory has no real foundation.

Towards Militarist Right

Observers here, diplomatic and political, are inclined to think that Hitler has killed the National Socialist movement, that he has shattered its ideology, by getting rid of the very men who, however morally disreputable, stood pre-eminently for the "radical" half of the strange amalgam which has been National Socialism. Hitler by these acts rejects the "radical" part of the doctrine, and must now ally himself sooner or later with the militariat Right. That, I notice, is how competent judges appraise the situation here, and, taking that view, they are only amused at the notion that the striking down of Von Schleicher reveals Hitler braving the Right as well as the Left. Schleicher, if he was intriguing, was not intriguing for the Right. The Right, it is pointed out have kept clean out of the picture, but they wait only for the acceptable moment to act, and Goering, as their predestined collaborator, it is added, waits too. However, the German situation is discussed everywhere. It constitutes a general puzzle. It also raises a good deal of argument. The theory that what is being done by Hitler is well done in the sense that if it had not been done worse might have befallen gives expression to some minds and enrages others, and one hears some pretty sharp debate. However, there is no call for a closed mind on the subject just now. The fear is only too general that the new crisis in Germany is far from over, and while the German Embassy in England is no doubt correct in announcing that intending travellers to Germanw may proceed with easy mind, few observers of that unhappy country's plight imagine that the harrowing problem of its Government has been solved by the week-end fusillade. Some also suggest that the events are a lesson to those who thought that Germany could be trusted to carry out a pacific agreement with a foreign country. Hitler's personal courage is, of course, recognised, but no consideration lessened the feeling of horror at Westminster at what had been done by the iron hand.

Anglo-French Talks

A statement from the Government on the recent mysterious talks between high military and political figures of Britain and France was sought in the House of Commons on Friday by the Labour Opposition. In reply to Mr. Morgan Jones, Mr. Baldwin told the House that the recent visit of Lord Hailsham to France was without any political implication, and was undertaken in connection with an instructional tour of the battle fields of the late war made by certain of the British officers as a matter of interest. As regards the visit of the French Foreign Minister, M. Barthou, to this country this week-end, the acting Prime Minister referred the House to a previous answer. In this answer, Sir John Simon had stated that the visit would afford an opportunity to discuss with him questions of mutual interest to France and this country. As for any arrangement with France, in the nature of an alliance, he added that the answer was definitely in the negative.

Fashionable Explanation

M. Barthou arrives in London to-morrow and British as well as French official circles are equally anxious to convince people in both the countries that his arrival is of no political importance. This is not only due to the stir caused by the recent journeying of British and French chiefs of staff, for the invitation to M. Barthou was given

(Continued on page 11.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HITLER'S "DEFENCE"

It would have beeen surprising, indeed, if the Reichstag had not unanimously voted confidence in Herr Hitler and his recent actions. There are, however, one or two things in Der Fuhrer's speech which deserve notice. He gave the number of dead in connection with the revolt, that he "nipped in the bud", as 77, but did not give any names. It has, moreover, been announced that the speech definitely closes all discussions relating to the "death list." All this lends weight to the public conjecture about the figure being 200. Herr Hitler explained to a faithful Reichstag why he was forced to strike swiftly. But the main charge is that methods adopted to strike swiftly were thoroughly medieval. And that is what has shocked the world deeply.

A DIGNIFIED REPLY.

Herr Hitler alluded darkly to machinations and intrigues of "a foreign Power." It is not a compliment to the movement that its respected leaders should prove to be so corrupt. But that apart, it would be interesting to know whether it is France or Russia—these are the only possible Powers—in whose pay Roehm, Ernst, Heines and others were supposed to be. We wish it could be possible to compel Herr Hitler to disclose the name of the "Foreign Power." Meanwhile it is a pleasure to note the dignified reply that the Foreign Press Association has given to Dr. Goebbels. It is quite true that world opinion has vindicated the Press Correspondents and we hope that, notwithstanding Goebbels, they will continue to do their duty.

FRUITFUL VISIT

So M. Barthou's visit to London has proved fruitful. He has achieved his objective although he has also simultaneously achieved an element of uncomfortable embarrassment. For, the "Eastern Locarno" has failed to isolate Italy who has changed her position with surprising suddenness and is now one of its patrons along with Great Britain. Germany, of course, is implacably opposed to this new Locarno. But gentle pressure from Il Duce may induce Der Fuhrer to turn round, especially now that he finds world opinion definitely estranged as a result of the blood-bath. Italy and Britain, moreover, may jointly seek some more "concessions" for Germany from France for the sake of M. Barthou's own Eastern Locarno. If this happens, France will have been placed in an awkward position.

RUSSIA AND LEAGUE

But it will make for peace which is the only consideration that should matter. Another, and a very important, advantage, that may emerge out of the latest developments, is in connection with Russia. The unanimity with which the proposal regarding Russia's entry into the League is being welcomed is remarkable. Indeed, it appears as if Great Powers are vying with one another in the degree of their enthusiasm. It is, therefore, quite likely that, assured in advance of welcome, the Soviet Republic will now join the League. That will give some sense of security to Russia which she badly needs in the interest of her grand reconstruction plan. More than that Russian membership will lend a prestige to the League the value of which, in the present circumstance, is almost immeasureable. And finally it may revive Disarmament hopes. Russia may yet rescue the Disarmament Conference and the League from the debris of their own failure.

POLICE INEFFICIENCY

The Munro Inquiry Committee's report on police firing at Rampur on 19th July reveals much bungling on the part of the police on the occasion. The trouble arose with the arrest of five persons when, according to an official communique published on the 20th June, they "were forcibly rescued by the mob, which attacked the Kotwali and was fired upon". The Inquiry Committee's report justifies the firing, but that, however, does not mean much more than that matters were first allowed, through ineptitude, to reach a crisis which perhaps necessitated firing. The report itself exposes the fact that "the total inertia on the part of the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Circle Inspector at the initial stage of the occurrence was a definite encouragement to the mob to adopt a violent attitude." Prompt and suitable action at the outset might have avoided the necessity for firing. The report also mentions "lack of training and discipline" on the part of the police. It is to be hoped that the State Administration will bring to book persons proved to have bungled and give due relief to the wounded and the relatives of the dead as a result of firing.

Press Views

Hathwa Raj Scandal

We understand the high and the mighty have finally and definitely ordained that a European, to wit, Mr. Macnamara, retired Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, shall be appointed Manager of the Hathwa Raj. That seems to have been the net result, so goes the report, of the recent visit of the Maharaj Bahadur and the Dowagar Maharani to Ranchi. That is to say, the true inwardness of official solicitude for the interests of the Hathwa estate, displayed in no uncertain measure of late, is laid bare at last. Hathwa is added to the list of Pinjrapoles for attenuated European officials. Public estimate of the situation has proved once again correct and naturally, because it was based upon familiarity with and knowledge of official ways and methods. No one had the least doubt that the recent changes were going to lead to the present sequel. Government are not unaware of the resentment that has found expression more than once against reserving the managerships of big Court of Wards estates for Europeans and against dumping the latter on other estates as well. In the present case it is well-known that the Maharaja Bahadur did not want a European Manager at all, much less Mr. Macnamara. The appointment is nothing short of a scandal.—"Searchlight."

Sir A. P. Patro is reported to have been summoned to London. We hope he too will be assured of a future as bright as Chaudhri Zafrullah Khan's.

* * * *

Glowing with pride in the patriotism of our august if absentee compatriot, we have read, and read His Highness the Aga Khan's cable to the Indians Overseas Association.

Whatever the more urgent reasons, it is clear that His Highness is conscious of India's honour abroad, at least in Zanzibar.

But it would be too much to hope that, as a next step, he would become conscious of "the grave humiliation to India" in India itself.

* * * *

An upcountry contemporary approvingly assures the world that the rejection of the Communal Award is a matter "of honour and conscience" with Hindu leaders.

What a pity that they should divert to the Communal Award what was meant for the White Paper. Poor India.

* * * *

STORM HAVOC IN EUROPE AND JAPAN.

Several Lives Lost And Much Damage Done To Crops.

Coming events send their advance guards before?

* * * *

As a sequel to a peasant strike in a Madras village the Brahmin landlords have been obliged to plough their lands themselves.

This is exactly the sort of healthy open air exercise that they badly need.

How we wish the M. K. Acharyas and Krishnamacharlars found themselves behind the plough.

* * * *

Sir Henry Gidney compliments Mr. Jayakar for helping him to secure reserved accommodation in the services for Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Jayakar, it is rumoured, has not yet decided whether to accept or decline the compliment. He is reported to be greatly embarrassed. We, however, cannot vouch for these rumours.

* * * *

Sir Henry told Bezwada Anglo-Indians: "If you give half an inch of kindness to an Indian he will give an inch in return". He is right, we are afraid.

We are also right, we are afraid—that Sir Henry and his people have yet to regard themselves as Indians.

* * * *

In a conversation with a Meerut Congressman, the Hon. Sir Sita Ram——he belongs to Meerut and is the President of the U. P. Council——is reported to have deplored the want of character in the people and expressed the opinion that better character was needed to win Swaraj.

We hope he does not seek re-election to the Council.

* * * *

NAZI BODY BANNED.
—"Statesman."

And soul freed? At least that's the experience of Roehm, Ernst etc.

* * * *

"We tender our respectful welcome to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel". Thus begins a leading article in the course of which, Dalal Street says, "The Sardar is a born dictator. He makes no pretensions to be a democrat or a demogogue."

We can well appreciate the Sardar's feelings. This pronouncement is bound to be followed, in due course, by another beginning with "We tender our respectful apologies to the Sardar."

* * * *

"Nor is Gandhiji unaware of the Sardar's infinite capacity to transmute idealism into channels adapted to the needs of practical politics."

—A Contemporary.

But we certainly were unaware of his capacity to perform engineering feats through alchemy.

* * * *

"I wants two sheets of that ruffled ice, please."

"I beg your pardon?"

"You knows—that consecrated ice."

General Strike In San Francisco To-day

100,000 Workers To Join Direct Action In Response To Union's Call

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.

The General Strike begins on Monday.—Reuter.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.

The threat that trade unions call a general strike of 100,000 workers in sympathy with the striking dockers overhangs the city.

The attempt of Roosevelt's Labour Board to persuade the employers to accept arbitration in the dispute with dockers so as to avert the general strike has failed and trade unions have agreed to form strike committee of 700 members.

Owing to fears of famine, and violence all who can leave the city are doing so and business is practically paralysed.—Reuter's Special.

HE LOOKED LIKE GANDHIJI!

LAHORE, July 15.

At a mammoth meeting which was addressed by Mahatma Gandhi this evening over a dozen persons incuding the Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and some women fainted due to the terrific rush of people. The gates of the ground had been closed but people pushed their way in.

AWAY FROM THE CROWD.

Despite the fact that nine loud speakers had been installed Mahatma Gandhi's speech could not be heard. At the conclusion of the meeting the crowd surrounded the Lajpatrai Bhavan, where Gandhiji is staying, and kept on raising shouts for a 'darshan' of Gandhiji and eventually Mahatmaji obliged them by coming and sitting in the verandah for some time. Even then the crowd was not satisfied, and the Lajpatrai Bhavan was surrcunded by noisy crowds till late in the evening, when Gandhiji began his silence. Due to this experience and in order to enable him to spend his day of silence in a quiet place, Gandhiji will be taken to Navpind, a suburb five miles from Lahore.

HERE IS GANDHIJI!

A man who from his age and figure, coupled with the fact that he was wearing a loin cloth looked almost exactly like Gandhiji had a most unusual experience at the meeting mentioned earlier. The meeting had terminated and the man who had himself pushed forward as far as possible to have a 'darshan' of Gandhiji was turning back when the crowd noticed him. Almost delirious at their unexpected luck in finding Gandhiji in their midst they nearly mobbed this double of Gandhiji falling at his feet and crowding over him. The old man fainted in the uproar and amidst general trepidation was removed to the open where the mistake was soon discovered.

Collections to the Harijan Fund from the Punjab now total Rs. 44,707 including a sum of Rs. 19,539 from Lahore.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT LYONS

(Continued from page 8.)

pressive penalties on parents marrying their daughters outside the narrow limits of the old Golas. A still more radical measure has also been adopted to permit marriages being celebrated between boys and girls of different castes according to the Hindu ritual. A Hindu Divorce Act has also been passed to permit divorce on the usual grounds. And the Baroda Government is now busy considering the enactment of a new law to bring the administration of all private charities under public control. Lastly, a Committee has been recently appointed under my own Chairmanship to enquire if the ordinary food consumed by our people contained all the necessary ingredients of nutrition, and I will have to conclude its labours on my return to India."

LYONS CONFERENCE.

Asked about his mission in Europe, Mr. Desai stated: "I have come here really to represent our State at the sixth session of the International Local Authorities' Conference to be held at Lyons in France on the 19th instant. The first conference was held at Brussels in 1912, and though it ceased to function during the War, altogether five sessions have been so far, the last one having met in London. All the countries of Europe and America are represented at this Conference and they send their delegates to take part in the deliberations. About thirty delegates will represent England at the Lyons session. I am very sorry, indeed to say that British India will not be represented at all, and it is only through the special interest of His Highness in the problems of local administration that I have been deputed by him in company with my friend, Mr. R.S. Kanungo, the Naib Subha of Baroda, to represent our State at the forthcoming session.

"This Conference," continued Mr. Desai, "considers the main problems of local self-government. It tries to ascertain how far the achievements of one country could be usefully copied by others. Besides, the Conference does not merely meet at one place but visits several important centres in the country, where the session is held. This year, for instance, the Conference is going on a tour in the towns of France, and also cruising round the British Isles with a view to study the sanitary and other arrangements made at the ports of London, Edinburgh, etc."

STUDY OF FAMILY LIFE.

"Do you propose," I enquired, "to make any speech at the Conference?"

"I have no intention," replied Mr. Desai, "of taking part in discussions. If I am pressed, however, I would only say that we have come here to learn and not to teach. Perhaps, I would add a few words about our old village Panchayat system of which we are all justly proud."

"Along with this," continued Mr. Desai, "we have been asked to study family life in the countries visited by us and local administration with a view to any reforms that might be usefully introduced in our State. We, therefore, desire to see typical villages in England, and we have now arranged through Mr. Montagu Harris, Secretary to the British Delegation to the Conference, to tour round some interesting places. He has particularly invited us to be present at a conference of the representatives of Parishes at Cambridge this week-end. He also took us to the Ministry of Health and obtained for us letters of introduction to see schools and councils in village areas."

I naturally asked Mr. Desai about the time that he had at his disposal for carrying out his multifarious and complicated enquiries in Europe. "Our time in Europe is very limited indeed, for we embark from Venice on the 7th September and hope to reach Bombay on the 19th of that month," he replied.

Finally, I asked Mr. Desai if he found his stay in Arya Bhavan suitable and comfortable.

"The Arya Bhvan," Mr. Desai said most enthusiastically, "is indeed a veritable blessing to all Indians coming here and deserves every support and patronage that our countrymen can give it. Mr. Margabhai Patel has given the house an atmosphere of genuine Hindu hospitality. The food and accommodation leave nothing to be desired."

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FUGITIVE FROM BATTLEFIELD

Gen. Machungying Cornered And Interned

MOSCOW, July 15

The Tass Agency reports from Tashkent that General Machungying was disarmed and interned when he crossed the Soviet Frontier on July 10 near Irkenshtam with three officers and 79 cavalry men in a flight after the battle with Chinese troops under Shenshihtsai.—Reuter.

STORM HAVOC IN EUROPE AND JAPAN

Several Lives Lost And Much Damage Done To Crops

LONDON, July 14.

Stories of storm disasters are arriving from many parts of the world.

In France and Italy there were severe storms, resulting in deaths by lightning and much damage while crops in Spain suffered badly. Six inches snow had fallen in the Pyrenees.

Belated reports of the recent floods in Japan reveal 124 dead and 214 missing and 339 injured. Hundreds of houses have been washed away and thousands submerged.—Reuter.

ABUSES IN NEWFOUNDLAND POST OFFICE

British Inspector's Scathing Criticism

(Special Cable)

ST. JOHN (Newfoundland), July 14.

Scathing criticisms and abuses in the Newfoundland post office are contained in the report of British Inspector O'Hallaran.

For instance, the report states that although the money-order department handled three to six millions dollars annually the exact balance accounts were never made, while discipline was lacking. The official who was suspended for a month for drunkenness was paid full salary, the courier receiving a salary of 940 dollars a year, though the services he was rendering could not be specified, and letter-carriers paid for 58 hour week though they worked only for five-and-half hours a day.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

V. A. Desai rose to protest against the manner in which the poll was taken. He was, however, allowed by the president to make a speech.

Mr. Desai said he wanted to lodge a protest because, according to him great injustice had been done to the amendment by the president's requesting all those in favour of it to go up the gallery to vote. He knew some members were unwilling to take the trouble to go up.

Cries: Why did you not protest before.

Mr. K M Munshi proposed and Mr. S A Brelvi seconded that three of the five Secretaries be appointed at the meeting and the remaining two be elected later.

Mr. Manibhai Desai moved an amendment that all the Secretaries be appointed at the meeting.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar seconded the amendment, which was carried by majority.

FIVE NAMES

Ten names were suggested for the five appointments as Secretaries. Mr. K M Munshi proposed the following five names which he asked the House to accept unanimously. He said that those names had been suggested by the President and their election would help the smooth running of the work.

Mr. S. K. Patil,, who was still in jail.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy.

Mr. Ganpati Shankar.

Mr. Gunwant Kapadia, and

Mr. D. S. Babrekar.

The audience suggested more names including, those of Mr. S. K. Pupala, Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa and Mr. Naravne.

Votes were taken by ballot and the five persons suggested by Mr. Munshi were declared elected in the following order:—

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy (220); Mr. S.K. Patil (214); Mr. Ganpati Shankar (192); Mr. Gunwant Kapadia (157) and Mr. D.S. Babrekar (126).

TREASURERS.

The names of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal and Mr. Mulraj Karson das were then proposed for the posts of Treasurers by Mr. Nagindas T. Master.

Mr. V.A. Desai alleged that there was a clique and that they should not tolerate any caucus whether it was led by Mrs. Naidu of by Mr. Nariman.

NO CLIQUE OR CAUCUS.

Mr. Nariman appealed to the House to keep up its dignity. There was no truth in the suggestion that there was a cliquo. The fact was that when there was a large number of items on the agenda, it was necessary that the Executive should, in consultation with some members, have resolutions tentatively framed for being placed before the meeting. That was the procedure followed by all democratic organisations. If Mr. Desai did not know the meaning of the word caucus he had better refer to the dictionary and he would find the meaning different to what he wished to express. There was nothing behind the screen. They had to come before the meeting with some suggestions and that was all they had done.

DESAI SNUBBED.

"I am very sorry," said Mr. Nariman "that inferences and allegations have been made by a gentleman who claims to be a Congressman."

The proposal for the appointment of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal and Mr. Mulraj Karsondas as Treasurers was carried.

MEHERALLY AS G.O.C.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas moved that Mr. Yusuf Meherally be elected as the G.O.C. of the Congress Volunteers. The moved and other speakers referred to the self-sacrificing services rendered by Mr. Meherally. He was unanimously elected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The meeting then elected an Executive Council of 142 persons with powers to co-opt and elect Vice-Chairman.

The Committee was also empowered to form a Working Committee out of its members and to elect various Sub-Committees.

The Committee was also given powers in connection with the making of arrangements for the ensuing session of the Congress in Bombay, except in regard to the accounts.

BRUSSELS, July 15.

Jules Renkin, ex-Premier and Minister of Colonies, has expired.—Reuter.

PRINCES FOR STATE POSTS

Two Sons Of Nizam As C.-in-C. And President Of I. T. Respectively

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 15.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day announces that Prince Azamjah Bahadur took charge yesterday as Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces, a post formerly held by the late Sir Afsarulmulk.

The Gazette adds that Prince Moazzamjah Bahadur, the Nizam's second son, will also take charge this month of the City Improvement Board as its President. The Nizam observes in this connection:

"I hope that both will put in their best in the discharge of their duties and win the appreciation of the public thus proving that like their ancestors they too are outstanding personalities of the State."—A. P.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Apart from the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretaries, Treasurers and the G.O.C., about 140 other names were included in the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee. Some of them are Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Miss Safia Somji, Mrs. Gosesp Captain, Mrs. Khurshed Captain, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. Laibhai Patel, Mr. S K Pupala, Mr. K S Ramchandra Iyer, Dr. Jeenabhai Desai, Mr. Dhirajlal Mody, Mr. Sirajuddin Vasi, Mrs. Vasi, Mr. Nur Ali, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Mr. M R Masani, Mr. Keki B Bharucha, Mr. C K Narayen Swami, Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, Mr. Jamnadas Amarchand Gandhi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. K Narayen Iyer, Mr. Navin Khandwalla, Mr. G Vishwanath, Mr Jamnadas Choksi, Mrs. Jaishree Raiji, Mr. M C Chagla, Dr. G V Deshmukh, Prof. K T Shah, Mr. J K Mehta, Mr. J A D Naoroji, Mr. Muncherji N Cama, Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, Mr. Vaikunth L Mehta, Mr. K S Venkatesh Iyer, Mr Ramnikrai M Mehta, Dr S K Vaidya, Mr Goculbhai Bhat, Mr. Purshottam Kanji, Dr Jethalal Vora, Mr Jethabhai Bhimji, Seth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Mr Mathuradas Tricumji, Mr P R Lele, Mr Naravane, Mr Kanthi, Mr I S Patel, Mr Madanlal Pitti, Mr S Mahadeshwar, Mr L V Konde, Mr K D Kulkarni and representatives of various commercial bodies. The full list of the members of the Executive Council will be published in the next issue of the "Chronicle".

COOK SCORES 160 FOR SUSSEX

Results Of First Class Cricket Matches

LONDON, July 14.

The following are closing scores in first-class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Kent vs. Surrey at Blackheath: Surrey 240 (Barling 71, Squires 76, Ashdown four for 41). Kent 141 for six.

Somerset vs. Lancashire at Taunton: Lancashire 407 for two (Watson 162, not out, Iddon 174).

Warwickshire vs. Northamptonshire at Birmingham: Warwick 365 for seven (Bates 70, Wyatt 101, Cranmer 64 not out).

Gloucestershire vs. Leicestershire at Bristol: Gloucester 449 for seven (Barnett 88, Lyon 56, Dacre 106, Hammond 114).

Hampshire vs. Sussex at Southampton: Sussex 419 for five (Cook 160, James Langridge 64, Cox 68, not out, H. Parks 67, not out).

Derbyshire vs. Middlesex at Derby: Derby 244 (Hulme four for 44). Middlesex 23 for one.

Yorkshire vs. Australians: Yorkshire 268 for six.

Glamorgan vs. Essex at Neath: Glamorgan 293 (Dyson 96, Turnbull 73, Read four for 65). Essex 23 for two.

Nottinghamshire vs. Worcestershire at Worksop: No play owing to rain.—Reuter's Special.

KAYE DON BAILED OUT

LONDON, July 14.

Kaye Don has been released on bail.

Giving evidence in defence he declared that the accident was due to defective stering of the car.

Justice Deemster dealing with this point in summing up, noted the fact that Don earlier had complained to mechanics about steering and possibly when the breaks were suddenly applied, some mechanical defect had developed which made the car temporarily unsteerable.—Reuter.

Germany Views Eastern Locarno With Suspicion?

Why Hitler Refrained From All Reference To Pact In Reichstag Speech

RUGBY, July 14.

In concluding yesterday's foreign affairs debate during which Sir Jthn Simon made his important statement with regard to the proposed Eastern European Mutual Guarantee Pact, Capt. Anthony Eden expressed the view that the result of the recent London conversations on that subject would be "to give a new element of hope to an anxious situation."

ON EQUAL TERMS.

This view seems to have been widely shared both in the House of Commons and in the press. In fact one paper, "The News Chronicle" remarks that the policy expounded by the Foreign Secretary was supported by the House of Commons with a warmth and real unanimity "which it has not shown for many a long year. The newspaper gives its own warm support to the policy. In particular it notes Sir John Simon's statement that the new policy implies participation on equal terms of Germany and adds: "To secure this ought not to be difficult. Britain has agreed; France has agreed and Russia has agreed. Sir John Simon was able to read Signor Mussolini's emphatic assent to the new policy." On what grounds, asks the newspaper, should Germany stand aloof from an agreemnt which offers to her exactly the same honourable security that it offers France, Poland and Russia?

LIKE SOVIET

Dealing with the same point, "The Manchester Guardian" says: "Germany cannot with any show of reason stand outside the Pact which is by definition equal for both sides. If like the Soviet she should make the journey to Geneva, it cannot in any sense be thought a journey to Canoesa. If she can be convinced that there is no intrigue against her and the proposals are honestly intended, she may, like Italy, perceive that she gains nothing by refusing to accept them."

WHAT MUSSOLINI SAID.

"The Times" thinks that the scheme undoubtedly connotes, in Sir John Simon's words, "an extension of the system of insurance" and places emphasis on Signor Mussolini's remark that it offers fresh possibilities in the field of limitation or reduction of armaments and further implies recognition of equality of rights. It believes that from the beginnings of regional agreements a general system of security may gradually be established under which reduction of national armaments will almost automatically follow.

LABOUR'S WELCOME.

"The Daily Herald" says: " In no circumstances can any further weakening of the League be tolerated and by this test every proposal for regional pacts must be judged. The assurances now given suggest that the proposed Eastern Locarno does satisfactorily pass this acid test and that it will genuinely be a reinforcement and not a weakening of the League's authority. Therefore, the Labour Party will welcome it."

"The Daily Telegraph" regards the proposal as "A more favourable turn to the international wheel."

HITLER CAUTIOUS.

That Chancellor Hitler refrained from all reference to the pact proposal during his Reichstag speech last night encourages the hope that the scheme, an outline of which was communicated to the German Government on Thursday by the British Ambassador in Berlin, is already undergoing the thorough examination which was then promised.

PRESS SUSPICIONS

Meanwhile, German press comment seems to be influenced by subjective suspicion of the pact proposal in its original form rather than by an objective analysis of the scheme as it has emerged from the London conversations. This preliminary reaction is understood and is discounted here, where it is believed that after time has permitted fuller consideration in the light of Sir John Simon's analysis and Signor Mussolini's approval, the views so far expressed will be considerably modified. To those who wish Germany well the proposals outlined seem at least to offer to her a prospect infinitely preferably to that which, must face a self-isolated and bitter Germany embarking on a rearmament policy which she can ill afford and which must inevitably nourish uneasy suspicions among her neighbours.

INTEGRITY OF BELGIUM.

During his speech yesterday the Foreign Secretary remarked: "The integrity of territory of Belgium is no less vital to the interests and safety of Britain to-day than it has been in times past." On this point "The Times" comments: "The fortunes of this island have always been linked with those of Western Europe and in recent times it has become an established principle of British policy that the safety of the nearer countries of the Continent is as vital to us as [illegible] our own. No permanent deviation from that policy is even compatible with self-preservation."—B.O.W.

NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST U. S.

Germany Willing To Discuss Problem Of Interest Payments

BERLIN, July 14.

The Government has informed the American Ambassador that it does not intend to discriminate against the United States in the treatment of transfer problem and that it is willing to negotiate with regard to the continuation of the Dawes-Young interest payments.—Reuter.

Even a Small Leak will Sink a Big Ship!

STOP THAT LEAK OF

OVER-TAXATION

TO-DAY, in India, taxes make a big hole in one's income. But, YOU can reduce your taxation to a minimum ... you CAN stop the leak of over-taxation ... if you consult Nagindas and Maneklal, the taxation experts.

The pioneers of taxation advisers in India, we have had over a quarter of a century's experience in taxation in this country alone, and are capable of efficiently dealing with any question on the numerous taxes in force to-day.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME-TAX EXPERTS, Ravelin Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22560.
Branch Office Reid Road, AHMEDABAD.

Congress President Charges Socialists With "Foolish Talks"

Readers' Views

Questions For Mr. Sabawalla

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. A. P. Sabavalla's letter in your today's issue re: "Progressive Party, Mr. Dalvi and increase in Mr. Clubwalla's salary,", will he or any other member of the Progressive Party deny that in the past when the salaries of Municipal officers have been increased, all such cases in the first instance were sent to the respective Committee of the Corporation, and is it not a fact that in the cases of Dr. Nerurkar, Mr. Shete and Mr. Shivdasani, though the maximum of the post was fixed by the Act, yet increase was given on the recommendation of the Committee of the House? Further will Mr. Sabawalla say if he knows of any other case where the salary of an officer was increased by 100 per cent.

I hope Mr. A. P. Sabawalla will answer these queries and not seek "retreat" in the place from which he is writing.

It will be interesting to know what Mr. K. F. Nariman, your contributor on Municipal matter, has to say in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

LAKMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
Nasik, July 14.

Khalid Sheldrake

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day (July 14th) I celebrate the 31st Anniversary of my acceptance of Islam. It was on July 14th 1903, that I sent my declaration to Stamboul, and from that date I have preached Islam and done my best for the poor and needy. This was over 10 years before Islamic Missions were started in England by the Ahmadiyya Movement.

It has come to my knowledge that lying rumours have been spread about me by some who are too cowardly to come into the open and face me.

As some weak-minded people might be misguided I would make it quite clear:—

1. I am not paid by nor am in the service of the British or any other Government.
2. I am not in the service of, nor have I any connection with, the Police. It is untrue that I have had interviews with the Police Commissioner or any other Police official since my arrival in Bombay.
3. I have not lived on contributions made by the public for Muslim propaganda, but have maintained myself, and used my own money to help the poor, and to bring about a better understanding of the Islamic Faith in the West.
4. I belong to no political party in Great Britain, and my tour has nothing to do with politics.
5. It is perfectly true that I have helped people who are not Muslims. In my opinion humanity knows no distinction of creed or race, and the sufferer or the needy will always have my sympathy and help.
6. I am not, nor have I ever been, an Ahmadi of either section, but I have helped everyone who has tried to do something for Islam in the West from Sheikh Abdulla Quilliam in England, Muhammad Alexander Russell Webb, in the U.S.A., and many others throughout Europe. I do not believe in sectarian prejudice, nor do I believe in religion being made a pawn to divide man from man or race from race. To me the human race is one great family circle.

—Yours, etc.,

KHALID SHELDRAKE.
Apollo Hotel, July 14.

Viramgam Customs Cordon

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Kathiawar is a province of 30 lacs of people divided among different states, many of which are quite independent in their internal affairs. And Viramgam is a little town just situated between the boundaries of Kathiawar and Gujarat. And the passengers have to pass through Viramgam to enter any part of the British India. Recently Government have imposed a customs cordon at Viramgam, causing a lot of trouble, harassment and difficulties to the people of Kathiawar.

Kathiawar possesses some fine ports at Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Jafrabad and many other places. And even fifty or sixty years ago Salaya and Mahua ports were famous for their enormous trade. Since then due to many reasons the trade was diverted to Bombay and other ports of British India. During the last few years the Kathiawar States have developed their ports at huge expense and thereby affected the trade on British ports inversely. Owing to this condition the Bombay merchants raised a hue and cry that Kathiawar ports were competing unfairly by giving secret rebate to the merchants. And the Government took action. They imposed a customs cordon at Viramgam under the pretext that some merchants received rebate from the States and imported the goods secretly into British India.

The question here is not whether the Sates give rebate and hence the Government adopts a retaliatory measure. If at all it is a matter of discord and disagreement, it merely concerns the Princes and the British Government. The States' people have absolutely no concern in it. The people have practically no voice in their government. And whether the States can legally give rebate is a matter for discussion. But one thing is certain that the people are put to great trouble and harassment by the imposition of this cordon. All the passengers including women and children are searched, their luggage is roughly handled, and they are kept waiting in the railway compartments until this nasty search of personal clothings, and luggage is over by the policemen.

It is a grave injustice to treat the passengers in this way on account of the misdeeds of a few reckless smugglers. The treatment and search of the passengers is quite insulting. Kathiawar people are making proper representations to the Government. The States are part and parcel of India geographically culturally and even for the federation purposes. And one wonders why such treatment is meted out to the States people who are not foreigners in India. It will not be out of place to suppose that the people of British India will actively resent this treatment of their brethren of the States. Even the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association ought to look into the matter and make proper representation to the Government for the removal of the cordon and the subsequent harassment of the passengers. The treatment and the method of search is quite revolting and deserves condemnation of all sane people.—Yours, etc.

JAGANNATH DESAI.
Rajkot July 13th.

Women Passengers' Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will be goon enough to allow me through the columns of your esteemed paper to bring to the notice of the "Burra Sahibs" of the G.I.P. Railway a grievance to which we, the female local passengers, have oftener than often to face. It is not regarding our personal comfort and convenience but one that affects and hurts our modesty and good feelings. This grievance can be very easily removed without an extra expenditure, if only those that are responsible to see to things at the stations go about with open and vigilant eyes and with a sense of duty and decency.

There are some depraved and diseased brains knocking about, who take pride and pleasure in scribbling obscene words and sketching indecent figures on ladies benches at the stations, outside and inside the women's compartments etc., I do not want to take your valuable space, sir, in dwelling up on these base wretches, but what I cannot get to is how these wicked persons do their nefarious job undetected by Railway employees; and how these obscene things fail to catch their eyes to wipe and obliterate in time. An example of the railway employees' indifferent and irresponsible mentality is on exhibit now so many days on a ladies bench on the up platform at the Cotton Green station. Obscene words have been carved on the bench which are still there as a proof of the amount of supervision exercised by the station master and I am sure that they will continue to be there till time wears them off.

There is another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Administration. At V. T. on platform No. 1 one invariably finds some of the Railway employees sitting on the first bench, who whenever a lady happens to pass along the platform stare and scan at her uncomfortably. Has the Administration no other better place to give to these people to sit down?

Some of Ticket Collectors at

(Continued on page 12.)

Our Poona Letter

PREPARING FOR ELECTION

Congressmen Busy Enrolling Members

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 14.

As a result of the Working Committee's resolution to start the reconstruction work of the various Congress Committees in Maharashtra, considerable activity is going on in the various Districts.

Congress workers are determined to enrol one lac of members in Maharashtra. The Maharashtra Socialist Group is also active, but its activities seem to be confined to Poona city only. The Democratic Swarajya Party—if it could be called a party—is somewhat lukeworm in Congress reconstruction work, as certain representation is promised to it in the various Congress Committees, as a result of the compromise.

SOMAN AS CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

It is understood that the Provincial Election Board is to meet on the 21st instant, to select candidates for the ensuing Assembly election. The general opinion in the Congress circle as well as the general tone of the Vernacular Press is, that a pucca Congressman should be nominated by the Board. The Board has already adopted Mr. Soman as a Congress candidate for the Council by-election at Satara to be held on the 4th of August.

The excitement that was prevalent during Mahatmaji's stay in Poona has subsided and the atmosphere is now normal. Mr. Bhopatkar's latest statement is considered strange, to say the least, by persons, who are in the know of things. Even Mr. Bhopatkar's previous statements go to show that he is indulging in special pleadings. The Sanatanists are quiet and are thinking of joining the Congress, may be to capture it. It is also rumoured that the Sanatanists propose to set up a Sanatanist candidate for the Assembly election and several names are mentioned in that connection.

RELEASE OF C. D. PRISONERS.

C. D. prisoners are being released in small batches, and it is reliably understood that prisoners convicted under the various Ordinances will be released very soon unconditionally. Last week a batch of twelve ladies, Messrs. Talegaonkar and V. V. Sathe have been released.

Colleges are now busy with their Gymkhana elections and literary activities. But one does not find the same enthusiasm and desire for political work which was the characteristic of Poona students four years ago.

PROMINENCE TO HINDI.

A new activity towards the popularisation of Hindi language is attracting public attention. Hindi Prachar Sangh is very recently started; and various Hindi classes are being conducted under its auspices. It is also learnt that the Secretary of the Sangh has requested the Poona papers to print Hindi matter at least two columns once a week. In this connection Mr. Vaishampayan with the help of Mr. Gadgil is thinking of starting Hindi Reading Rooms and Hindi Bookstalls if possible.

ROAD TO PROSPERITY

There is nothing which so strikingly illustrates the improvement in the general economic position in Great Britain as the figures for unemployment in recent months. In April, following the steady decrease of previous months, there was a drop of no less than 53,382, according to the returns of the Ministry of Labour. There were 32,000 more persons working, making a total of over half a million more than during the corresponding period of a year ago.

The total unemployed in England is now just over two millions, of which 329,913 are temporarily out of work and 89,040 normally in casual employment. The total number of unemployed is 549,439 less than a year ago. The general feeling in Great Britain is that the crisis has passed and that the country is now yell on the way to recovery. Money is cheap, securities (especially "gilt-edged") are rising, and the city of London is busier than it has been for four years. There is a solid feeling of confidence throughout the country; the political situation has never been calmer.

SAYS BOMBAY MUST LEAD COUNTRY

Every Seat In Legislature Must Be Captured

In the course of his speech Sardar Vallabhbhai said that a bird when imprisoned in a cage for a long time lost its sight and flight. He was feeling somewhat like an imprisoned bird. For two years and a half he was having communion with himself except when he met some of his co-prisoners. Probably, he might not be able to speak as well as he did before. He was thankful to the people of Bombay for the cordial welcome they had given him. He had listened to the parises showered upon him by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, but this he attributed to her partiality to him as a brother. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had joined in the praise and this was because they were both peasants from Gujerat.

FRANK TRUTH.

The Sardar claimed to be a plain and blunt peasant. He was talking to them as a peasant. His work was amongst the peasants. "You may ask me," he added, "whether I am pleased because I am released. I will admit that in a sense I am glad to be able to meet you all once again, but if you ask me to tell you the frank truth I am not at all pleased because I am free. So long as my colleagues are and co-workers are in jail, so long as Pandit Jawaharlal, the life of the Congress, and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and my own soldiers are still behind prison bars I did like to be free. But in the matter of my release the Government have treated me with as little grace as they treated me when they put me in jail."

WHAT GRIEVES HIM.

"To what extent I have been grievd at my release I find it difficult to express," proceeded the Sardar. "What I am worried about is not the physical ailment that I am suffering from, but the fact that I have been forced to leave my companions behind."

Going back to the time when he was arrested Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that it was two and a half years ago at the dead of night that he was taken away by Government. It was only when he entered the Yeravda Prison that h found out that Gandhiji had also made the journey.

THE NOSE TROUBLE.

Speaking about tha circumstances leading to his release he said that his nose trouble started about 18 months ago, when after some correspondence Drs. Deshmukh and Damania were allowed to examine him. The Civil Surgeon also examined him and all three doctors advised an operation. Government, however, although prepared to make arrangements for his operation in Sassoon Hospital were "not prepared to take the risk." His own Doctors would not take the risk of operation unless it was doing in Bombay, but Government were unwilling to have it done in Bombay and the Sardar allowed the matter to rest there. Fifteen days ago Drs. Patel and Shah examined him and advised immediate operation. He then wrote to Government informed that Government had appointed a Medical Board to examine him and as soon as their report was received action would be taken. He was then unexpectedly released on Saturday, "and now, he added, "I have to undergo the operation at my risk and at my expense."

PINING TO BE IN GUJARAT.

The Sardar was afraid that his operation might keep him in Bombay for some time and added passionately: "I am pinning to go back to Gujarat amongst my own people, the peasants,—the peasants who have suffered so much and laid down all they in the cause of the country so that I could infuse in them hope and faith. His visit to Gujarat alone would be sufficient encouragement and promise to the peasants. He had received a telegram from Gandhiji to see him either at Cawnpore or Benares, but he thought that his first obligation and duty was towards the peasants of Gujarat. His lieutenant, in Gujarat, Dr. Chandulal Desai had written to him that what the peasants wanted was financial help. That was the only relieving feature of his compulsory stay in Bombay.

ONLY CHANGE OF TACTICS.

Proceeding Sardar Vallabhbhai said that while he was in jail many political changes had taken place, but the fight for freedom is continuing. The tactics might have changed. The fight for freedom once started would never cease till the goal was reached. He referred to the ensuing Congress Session and hoped that the people of Bombay who had a reputation of giving the lead to the country in all matters would keep up their reputation by seeing that the session was made a complete success.

DUTY OF PEOPLE.

If party differences were allowed to cause a discord it would be a slur on the fair name of Bombay. He had heard that leaders had to go about in market to enrol members for the Reception Committee. It was not for the Congress to go about canvassing, but it was for the people to go to it. He referred to the Congress Session held in Ahmedabad when the registration of Reception Committee was stopped on a particular day and those who visited the Congress later had to pay a fee of Rs. 5,000.

LATE MR. VITHALBHAI.

The entire audience was moved when the Sardar made a touching reference to his brother, the late Sjt. Vithalbhai. "I pray for the freedom of my country," these were his last words. When his body was brought to Bombay Government offered to set him free for a day to take his last 'darshan' and the Sardar could hardly suppress his emotion when he said: "But I was not prepared to purchase freedom like that."

"ARE WE TIRED?"

Alluding to the results of the last struggle the Sardar asked the question: "Are we tired of fighting"? He added: Those who were faint-hearted had better leave the Congress. People had also asked him what his views were on Council-entry. It was well-known that he was a staunch opponent of council entry, but now that the Congress had decided on that programme he would loyally abide by the decision. It was no use questioning the step that had already been taken by the Congress. The people themselves were responsible for creating a situation which necessitated the step. If the situation was different then nobody would have dared to talk of Council entry.

CLEAR-CUT ISSUE

Now the issue was a clear-cut one. Having decided to contest the elections it was now their duty to see that they captured the Legislatures. Their prestige was at stake. Government had thrown out a challenge and Congress and had accepted it. It was not the time to consider whether they had taken the right or the wrong step. 'Exercise your votes to the fullest extent and see that as many Congressmen as possible are returned to the Legislatures. Then come to me and I will show you the way," that was his advice to them.

FIND THE "GROOMS"

There were two girls, he said, figuratively speaking about the two seats in the Legislative Assembly for Bombay City, and the Congress must find out two bridegrooms. Otherwise what was the good of their arranging the "marriage"? He had heard that it was proposed in some quarters that only one of the two seats for Bombay would be tried to be captured by Bombay. He ridiculed this idea and said that he could not imagine a predominantly Congress City feeling shy of contesting for both the seats. The seats must be captured by Congress If their ambition was to capture only one seat there was no need to make all the fuss that they were now making.

He reiterated that those who had faith in the Council entry programme were bound by their loyalty to the Congress to support the Congress candidates and then having fulfilled their duty they could join the Sardar and he would show them the way.

The success or otherwise of the Congress candidates at the ensuing elections had tremendous significance. Failure to sweep the polls would mean a justification of the Government's repressive policy and the justification of the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi.

TO THE SOCIALISTS.

The Sardar then referred to the Socialist Party in the Congress and appealed to them not to create a split within the Congress. He said that on arrival he was asked what his views were about the Congress Socialist Party. His reply was that amongst the peasants there were no parties. The Congress goal had been defined at the Karachi Congress and soon afterwards the Civil Disobedience movement was launched. It was not proper now to ask for a change by the Socialists. Once they finished their fight then there would be time enough to consider what changes were necessary.

GO TO THE PEASANTS.

What he would expect of the Socialists now was their loyalty to the Congress first and foremost. If he were a Socialist today he would show his loyalty to the Congress by sending Congress candidates to the Legislatures. Socialism could not be brought about by reading Lenin or by discussions. At this stage when they were themselves in bondage, true Socialist should concentrate his energies in maintaining firstly the solidarity of the struggle which was now being carried on by the Congress. His appeal to them was to go to the rural areas and work among the peasants—a work which was dear to his heart and to explain to them their principles. Having won the confidence of the workers the Congress would be theirs.

"FOOLISH TALK."

The name of Pundit Jawaharlal was being mentioned in connection with the formation of the new Party. But he thought they were doing a great injustice to the Pundit because he was now in jail and when he was out of jail he was not thinking of the creation of a new Party. Some of the Socialists were thinking of settling the correct ideology. But this was all foolish talk. Did the last struggle fail because there was no ideology or because they had not strength and organisation? he asked. He appealed to the Socialists to go to the villages, and gain the confidence of the people and the Congress would be theirs.

POONA OUTRAGE.

Speaking about the providential escape of Gandhiji in Poona he said that he had warned Gandhiji about two months ago that Poona was likely to prove troublesome to him, as he knew the sort of poison that was being spread in Poona. He also referred to the incident at Ajmer, which was the cause of Gandhiji's latest fast. He hoped that the nation would be able to persuade Gandhiji to give up the fast because it had been found on inquiry that none of the volunteers in the service of the reformers were responsible for the attack of Pundit Lal Nath.

The Sardar concluded his speech with a fervent appeal for unity in the ranks of Congressmen.

TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

International Conference At Lyons

TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

Govindbhai Desai Will Represent Baroda State

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 7,

(By Air Mail).

Whilst spending a Sunday afternoon at Arya Bhavan, the hospitable Indian home run by our friend Mr. Margabhai Patel of Bombay, I was agreeably surprised to leave from him that our fellow-citizen, Mr. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai was due to arrive in London within a few days in fulfilment of a mission entrusted to him by His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda.

Mr. Desai's long association with the Baroda State and his interest in the literary and social life of Gujerat are well known. His contribution to Gujerati literature is modest but substantial. He has published several books on the history of Gujerat and the social customs of his province. During the long period of his public service in the Baroda State extending over well-nigh forty-one years—he has endeavoured to serve the Prince and the people in capacities as different as the Police Commissioner, the Sara Subha, the Chief Justice and the Nair Dewan. Nor has he been idle after his retirement from service in 1929. His continued residence in Baroda has been availed of by the people as well as the State for the discharge of various duties for which he is pre-eminently fitted by dint of his abilities and experience. So when I heard last week that he was in London, I could not refrain myself from seeing him in the stately and comfortable room which he occupies in the Arya Bhavan. As Mr. Desai got up to receive me with his usual genial smile, I could not help feeling that he carried his seventy years lightly on his shoulders.

"Do you remember the last time that I saw you in your office when you were acting as the Famine Commissioner of Baroda State during 1919?" I asked.

"Yes, I very well remember how you nagged me on the insufficiency of our relief, and exhorted us to put a little more pep into our work." He responded with a twinkle in his eyes. The conversation then drifted to a wide variety of subjects covering the literary, social and public life of Baroda State and Gujerat in general.

SOCIAL REFORM IN BARODA.

"Perhaps you do not know," he continued, "that the Maharajah has been busy during the last few years introducing many radical reforms in the social and religious laws of our State. And you will be interested to know that as Chairman of several committees that he appointed for the purpose I have been busy devising such laws as have not been introduced even in British India. For instance, I was appointed the Chairman of the Committee that was set up to revise the Hindu law regarding the married women's property rights. The position of the Hindu widow has been especially difficult. The old law made her a slave of the queen that she was intended to be and deprived her of all rights to sell or mortgage any property that she possessed. Besides, though a widow was entitled to an equal share with her sons on partition of the family property, she could never demand partition herself, and never owned a son while the family held together. We have now removed all these disabilities and re-instated the Hindu widow in the enjoyment of her equal rights in the family estate.

DIKSHA SCANDAL.

"I was also appointed the head of the Committee which was asked to enquire into the evils incidental to the Jain Diksha system. According to the old Jain dictum any boy above eight could be given Diksha. But some recent cases of Diksha given to very young boys,—in some cases even less than eight years old—have created great scandal in the community. Indeed there has been a revulsion of feeling against the whole system which has been severely criticised in the Press and on the platform. While the Jain Sadhus have given Diksha to young lads with a view to earn special merits, they have often acted under the influence of some intriguing members of the family who hoped to secure the good things of the world by depriving a young heir of all his civil rights. Thanks, however, to the enlightened policy of His Highness, a law has been passed at our recommendation prohibiting any Diksha being given to boys below eighteen, and making deliquent Sadhus and their abettors punishable with imprisonment up to six months."

"How about reforms in the customs governing marriages in your own—Patidar—community?" I asked him.

HINDU DIVORCE ACT.

"There again the Maharaja has taken a step forward by passing in consultation with me the Prevention of Caste Tyranny Act, to make a clean sweep of many old abuses. You are well aware that the usual disparity between the proportion of brides to the available males is accentuated in our community by the exclusion of widows from the marriage market, and by the system of Golas—which prevent parents from marrying their children beyond a limited circle in their own caste. The new Act has, therefore been designed to punish all people who impose any op-

(Continued on page 7)

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES

Mahatma's Legalistic Theory Of Non-Intervention Criticised

The Servant of India writes:

In his answer to the Indian States' people, Mahatma Gandhi practically desires the Congress to revert to its ancient policy, when it concerned itself with British India alone and took no account of what happened in the neighbouring States under the rule of the Indian Princes. These States were to the old Congress nothing less than foreign territory, and the Congress felt that, however close be the ties between the people in British India and the Indian States, it had no right to interfere in the affairs of what, juridically, can only be regarded as foriegn States. It could give it's moral sympathy to the States' people in their efforts to democratise the administration in the States, but active help it could not give without committing a gross breach of international law.

But the States' people had fondly believed that all this had now changed. The Congress, under the new dispensation, seemed to have abolished, so far as it could do so, the distinction between British India and the Indian States and to include in its activities the States' people as well as British Indians. The people in the States were not wholly wrong in coming to the conclusion that a departure had taken place in the old policy of the Congress. What, however, had happened was that, instead of the Congress extending its sphere of activities to the Indian States, it only availed itself in its activities, which were still confined to British India, of the co-operation of the States' people! It merely used the man-power in the States to carry on its British Indian fight! !

The States' people had not realised so far that they were being used merely as tools, but the Mahatma's reply to pointed questions will leave them no excuse to be any longer under an illusion. They were advised to join the Congress and were asked to subscribe to a creed and participate in activities which had reference solely to British India. Not only did they take an active part in ordinary political agitation, but also in the civil disobedience and non-co-operation movements. These movements had their origin solely in British Indian grievances and, if fruitful, were to benefit British India alone. Only the sufferings and hardships which the States' people underwent were to be their own; the reward, if any, was to go to British Indians!

STATES PEOPLES' CASE.

Why, for instance, was the last civil disobedience campaign, which is now under suspension, inaugurated in 1931? Because repressive measures were taken in the U.P., Bengal and N.-W. F.P. to meet respectively the agrarian, terrorist and red shirt movements in these Provinces. Assuming that the campaign was fully justified, how were the people in the States connected with the causes thereof? The only justification for their participation in the campaign can be, as Mr. Kelkar's letter states, "that British India and Indian India are essentially one and indivisible and that the concerns of one are necessarily the concerns of the other also." When the States' people were invited as Congressmen to join the campaign, they naturally thought that he Mahatma and the Congress did not share the legalistic view of the position of the States but accepted in full the practical necessity of the peoples in the two Indias pursuing conjointly their common aim of achieving political freedom. They now find, however, that the Mahatma adheres unreservedly to the legalistic view which made the old Congress, as Mr. Kelkar puts it, "keep itself unspotted" from the States.

LEGALISTIC THEORY.

After having given themselves for some twelve years to the political advancement of British India alone, the States' people are told that they cannot look for any help from British India. The lawyer in Mahatma Gandhi was asleep when it was a question of receiving help; he becomes alert the moment it is a question of giving help. The principle of non-interference that he enunciates is perfectly intelligible. The old Congress followed it rigidly. But it followed it impartially too and gave the benefit of it to British rulers as well as to Indian. It did not extend any help to the States' people; but it did not ask for any from them either. The Mahatma, however, does not mind going beyond the frontier for enlisting soldiers in his non-violent army because the army is to be used to crush a foreign foe. But his British Indian soldiers must stop at the frontier, because beyond the frontier the fight is with our own indigenous rulers. It is his nationalism apparently which puts him in mind now of the finespun legal theories that he propounds in his reply to Mr. Kelkar.

The Mahatma is full of idealism, but he reserves its use only for certain suitable occasions. His theory about satyagraha is that none can engage in it except those that are personally aggrieved. For instance, untouchability is a wrong against Hinduism; no non-Hindu can therefore take part in any satyagraha movement, if one be started, for the abolition of untouchability. But when he started a satyagrapha campaign in British India for reasons which concerned British India alone, he had no objection whatever to non-British Indians joining in the fray. When the Mahatma suspended this movement, he had a lot to say about satyagrahi volunteers not understanding the underlying principles of satyagraha. He complained that they regarded satyagraha as merely one of possible forms of hostilities but did not realise that it must be based on soul-force. If, for the exercise of this force, it is necessary that those who are wronged should suffer in their persons, the Mahatma himself does not seem to understand the principle too well, since he invited and received in his political satyagraha help from those who ought to have been kept out of the movement.

SWADESHI AUTOCRACTS.

Is one to understand that the principle of non-interference, which he states with so much unction, requires British Indians to desist from co-opeeation even in normal political agitation in the Indian States, but it can permit the States' people to take active part in extra-constitutional agitation in British India? We are well aware of the saying that law is for the strong; but is this legal theory that he now invokes also meant to be so applied that while it permits exploitation of the weak in the interest of the strong, it imposes a veto upon the strong helping the weak? Or is it the case that all theories, legal or other, must be scrupulously respected in protecting swadeshi autocrats, but can well be perverted in bringing bideshi bureaucrats to heel?

Untouchability Bills

Some Legal Aspects

The following article by Mr. N. Munshi is reproduced from the issue of "Harijan" of 6th July.

The controversy raging round the introduction of these Bills is natural; if they are passed into law, they would have far-reaching effects on the Hindu society. In view of their importance, it is equally natural that this controversy should have tended to divide even legal opinion. But a dispassionate examination of the questions involved would disclose a few fundamental considerations which are well-nigh incontrovertible.

1. There can be no question of the competence of the Government of India and the Central Legislature to pass the Bills. Section 67 (2) of the Government of India Act empowers a member of the Legislative Assembly 'to introduce measures affecting religion or the religious rights of any class of British subjects in India after obtaining sanction of the Governor General.' And the Government have repeatedly interfered in religious matters by passing several acts now in force, e.g., the Abolition of the Suttee Act the Caste Disabilities Act, the Special Marriages Act, the Hindu Widows Re-marriage Act. The Mussalman Wakf Act, the Child Marriage Act and the Madras Religious Endowments Act.

ROYAL CONTROL.

2 The conceptions of the Hindu State and Kingship were permeated by religious ideas; and the Hindu king, though not the head, was at least the protector of religion and exercised the right of controlling religious matters. The royal toleration did not extend to overt practices. The conscientious objector was not permitted to allege his conscience as a justification for acts disapproved on principle by Government. Modern Hindu kings, like the Gackwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Travancore, exercise similar jurisdiction. The king in Malabar exercises the prerogative, known as Malkoima, to alter the mode of worship in temples and modify ancient religious usages. This was recently illustrated, when the Chakkala Nairs were admitted into the tempfes, roads in the vicinity of temples were thrown open to the Avarnas and the Devadasi system and animal sacrifices were prohibited. Strictly speaking, from the point of view of the Hindu theory, therefore, the right of Government to enact these bills stands unchallengable.

NON-INTERFERENCE.

3. The opposition to the Temple-entry Bill is, however, based on a vaguely defined doctrine of religious non-interference. But neither in theory nor in practice does any modern state give up the right to interfere in religious matters. The doctrine of religious non-interference in its widest significance means only this, and no more, that a State will leave to every religious body its religious function, and to the individual, liberty to change his religious opinions. When a religious body or a Church or a community like the Hindus offends against the laws of the State, or where its activities bring it in relation with the general order of society, the State would treat it exactly as any other voluntary association or corporation with an autonomous inner life and regulate it in respect of external attributes like contract and property common to it with other associations.

PRINCIPLES IN BRITISH COURTS.

4. When the rights to office or endowment appertaining to a religious community are in question, the State, consistently with its policy of religious non-interference, will, through its Courts of Law, take cognisance of its creed, not as a creed, but as a condition of such office, property or endowment. It will also determine the continuity or identity of the religious body concerned and, for the purpose, examine its constitution. The principles which the British courts apply in determining such questions may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Where a congregation becomes dissentient among themselves, the nature of the original institution must alone be looked to as the guide for decision of the Court.

(2) To refer to the sense of existing majority or to any change of sentiment in the person seeking alteration, however commendable the proposed alteration may be, is to make a new institution and is altogether beyond the reach of, and inconsistent with, the duties and character of the Court.

(3) The identity of a religious community described as a church must consist in the unity of its doctrines. The public acknowledgment by its adherents of certain religious views is the bond of union which binds them together as one community.

(4) A Court has simply to ascertain what was the original purpose of the trust and not to speculate as to what is or is not important in the views held.

(5) When men subscribe money for a particular object and leave it behind them for the promotion of that object, their successors have no right to change the object endowed.

(6) No church can change its essential and fundamental principles, as distinguished from a matter of policy, and yet at the same time preserve its identity.

(7) The bond of union, however, may contain within itself a power in some recognised body to control, alter or modify the tenets and principles at one time professed by the association. But the existence of such a power would have to be proved like any other tenet or principles of the Association.

PRINCIPLE OF IDENTITY.

5. The principle of identity laid down by the House of Lords in the Free Church case was an extreme one. The principle applicable to trusts cannot be, and should not have been, rigidly applied to endowments belonging to a religious community which has no organic life. "This crude principle of identity," says MacIver, 'would bar the way to any development whatever within a Church. Fortunately, its (of the case) effect was modified as the result of subsequent legislation." In cases such as these, "the State must," says the same author, "logically distinguish between the evolution of religious doctrine and such a sheer abandonment of creed as could negate the title of a church to control the endowments which it holds as trustee for the members past, present and future of a faith." Where courts of law fail to distinguish between them by a rigid application of the law of trusts, the only remery is legislation. The act referred to above, viz., the Churches (Scotland) Act, 1905, 5 Edward the VII, Ch, 12, is thus the most notable instance in which a legislature stepped in to save a religious community from the inelasticity of judge-made law.

APPLICATION TO TEMPLES.

6. In applying these principles to the right of temple-entry, the British Courts, in 35 Indian Appeals, 176, for instance, lost sight of one essential characteristic of the Hindu community. Neither the unity nor the identity of the Hindu community rests on the identity of religious doctrines, which, in fact, have varied from age to age and province to province. They rest on the group-consciousness of its members for the time being as a community possessing one continuous life since Vedic times and its allegiance to the Sruti. The test of identity laid down by Lord Halsbury, therefore, would be difficult, if not impossible, to apply to the Hindu community. Further, an express power to alter and modify the tenets and principles of the Dharma is recognised by the Hindu Shastras and is vested in (a) texts written from time to time, (b) usages approved by the good and the learned and (c) assemblies of the learned and the eminent in a given locality called in to adjust doctrine to practice. The sources of Dharma include 'the conduct of good men and the sanction of one's soul.' Rules are laid down to enable every generation and every locality to modify Dharma in the light of its conditions. "Whatever an assembly, consisting either of at least ten, or of at least three, persons, who follow their prescribed occupations declares to be law, the legal (force of) that one must not dispute. Yajnavalkya endorses this opinion of Manu. "Four persons who know the Vedas and the Dharmas or who know only the three sciences constitute a "Parsad" (a legal assembly). What it says is Dharma, Or, that which even one person, who is best among the knowers of spiritual sciences, declares. Even the contingency of sufficiently learned Brahmins being not available is provided for. Public opinion is to temper the rigidity of law. "Practise not that which is legal but is abhorred by the world, for it secures not spiritual bliss," says Mitakshara. Under mordern conditions, the only possible substitute for the decision of a Parsad would be an Act of the Legislature.

USAGE AND LAW.

7. Before the British Courts came into existence, usage was sustained as a binding force by the Hindu opinion of the locality and was "an unforced natural growth which revealed underlying conditions of belief and mode of life." It was relaxed or modified when public opinion no longer supported it; even a powerful king or a pundit could divert its current. As a result of this living nature of usage, different practices grew up in different parts of India, both in regard to temple-entry and to untouchability. In Northern India, members of all castes approach the idol. In the South, different castes are admitted to different parts of the temple. In Puri, at least in theory, even the Harijans can enter the great temple without polluting it. In the South, the Harijans join in festivals and enter temples on certain days in the year openly. Invisibility is unknown in North India.

8. When the British Courts began to administer law, they converted the customary law prevailing in the early part of the nineteenth century into positive law. Usage was accepted as law as early as 1827, and the Privy Council in 1868 made it the basis of Hindu law. It was enforced by the State as unalterable law, irrespective of any change in the belief or the will of the community and in complete disregard of the methods provided by Hindu Law for recording modifications. For instance, in the case of Sankerlinga cited above, a usage noted by English officers as prevailing between 1871 and 1887 as to the position of a community was turned into unalterable positive law for an unlimited length of time in 1908. Such decisions perpetuate differential treatment in matters of temple-entry and untouchability and render it impossible for the community to remove it by a spontaneous evolution of public opinion. This Bill, therefore, does not involve a departure from the doctrine of religious non-interference, but, on the contrary, is calculated to remove the coercion which usage, hardened into judicial decisions, at present exercises. Legislation, though enforced, by the State, is more elastic than judicial decisions, inasmuch as it rests on the social sense of the popular representatives in the Assembly. Further, the Temple-entry Bill leaves the decision to the majority in a given locality and thus gives full scope to the natural and free growth of public opinion.

9. The Temple Entry Bill, therefore, if passed, will have the following effects:—

(1) Temple-entry will be based on an elastic form of law, viz., Legislation, enabling the conscious expression of the general will of a locality to take the place of a rigid adherence to one usage enforced by the coercive processes of law.

(2) The community will be restored the power to alter or modify tenets and principles which was given by the Shastras and which the British Courts have in effect taken away.

10. The Untouchability Abolition Bill, in so far as it deals with the equality of Harijans before law in all matters falling within the competence of the State, involves an additional consideration which is based upon the theory or law from which the Government of India is viewed in its relation to the Hindu community. If it is considered a foreign Government ruling by virtue of conquest, its obvious duty is not to perpetuate by any act of its own, either of commission or omission, a disability which members of a religious community have come to regard as unreasonable. By this Act it will not interfere with those who, believing in the disability as a religious doctrine, desire to enforce it by social or moral pressure in the community itself. It will only protect the right of the community to modify religious practices where they militate against morals or the sense of humanity as understood in modern times. This right was asserted in the past, when the Government was wholly British in its personnel, with the support of a very small Hindu minority and in spite of almost universal protests from orthodox Hindus; to-day, the right will be exercised by a quasi democratic assembly consisting of a majority of Hindu members.

11. If the Government is viewed as a democratic State, i.e., 'an association which acting through law maintains the external conditions of social order,' its duty to enact these bills is peremptory. Every citizen is a member of the association, and the State must guarantee the rights, which enable him to share the conditions equally in all matters coming within its jurisdiction. Unwritten laws emphasised by the Sanatanists in the debates of the Assembly have only one meaning. They guarantee certain natural rights before the law, e.g., the right to freedom of association, property etc. Removal of this disability would, therefore, secure these rights rather than defeat them.

12. The social theory of law as taught by Jhering and others looks upon law as something created by society through which the individual finds a means of securing his interests, so far as society recognises them. Law serves the community by maintaining the fullness of relation between its members and does not permit the irrelevant spontaneity, which is popularly known as freedom. It must grow in correspondence with the growth of the society. In this view, the disability imposed upon Harijans impedes a complete relationship between man and man. It destroys the natural growth of the Hindu society. It, therefore, becomes the primary duty of the Government to remove it.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S "NO" TO RAILWAYMEN'S PROPOSALS

"Considerable Additional Expenditure Involved And No Justification"

SIMLA, July 14.

The following communique has been issued:—

The eighth half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation took place on July 12 and 13. The deputation from the Federation include besides Mr. V. V. Giri, the General Secretary, the Assistant Secretary of the Federation and 6 representatives on July 12 and 7 on July 13 from certain unions affiliated to the Federation.

Mr. Giri led the deputation.

On the first day of the meeting two subjects were discussed namely:

1. Amendments to the New Leave Rules and

2. Disciplinary Enquiries.

On the second day, three subjects were discussed, namely: (1) Wage-cuts for short time workers and others who have suffered loss in earnings due to retrenchment, (2) the exclusion of menial staff from Provident Fund Membership, and (3) House-rent for low paid staff.

In connection with the new Leave Rules, the Federation submitted:—

FEDERATION'S PROPOSALS

1. That there was no provision in the new Leave Rules for commutation of half pay leave into full pay leave; 2. that inferior servants were not allowed to accumulate leave; 3. that no provision for leave existed for inferior and daily rated staff before completion of 3 years' service; 4. that no provision existed for sick leave during the first 10 years of service of inferior and daily rated staff; 5. that certain illiterate staff like journeymen, etc., who were drawing fairly high scales of pay were treated as inferior servants for the purposes of the Leave Rules; 6. that all staff drawing more than Rs. 30 per mensem should be classified as subordinate staff for the purposes of Leave Rules; 7. that in case of workshop staff, a uniform procedure may be adopted in respect of paid and unpaid holidays, the practice in vogue on the G.I.P. Railway being adopted for other railways also; and 8. that running staff be paid mileage and overtime allowances during casual leave.

COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE

The Chief Commissioner for Railways mentioned that some of the items 1. to 5. and 7. referred to by the Federation were already under examination by the Board and that the Federation would be advised of the Board's decision in due course.

As regards item 7. the Chief Commissioner pointed out that the proposal would entail considerable additional expenditure and that the Board could not admit that there was justification for treating all staff drawing Rs. 30 or more as subordinate staff for the purposes of leave.

As regards item 8. the Chief Commissioner for Railways stated that overtime and mileage were paid for certain duties performed and as, during casual leave, those duties were not performed, overtime and mileage allowances could not reasonably be claimed.

RELIEF FROM WAGE-CUT

Regarding wage-cuts for short time workers and others who have suffered loss in earnings due to retrenchment the Federation submitted:

1. That the limit of 23 hours or more which had been laid down for total partial exemption of workshop employees working short time from the wage-cut be modified so as to afford them relief from the wage cut;

2. that the wage-cut should not be applied to demoted staff as they had suffered loss in their emoluments on being demoted from higher to a lower post; and

3. that the running staff whose emoluments had decreased in consequence of less work be exempted from the wage-cut.

"NO JUSTIFICATION"

The Chief Commissioner pointed out that these suggestions had been carefully considered when the present wage-cut was introduced but that it had been decided that there was no justification for their adoption and that they could not be agreed to now.

The Chief Commissioner in conclusion again stressed the point that detailed information should be furnished in future in regard to the subjects for discussion.

Mr. Giri agreed to meet the wishes of the Railway Board on this point.

The meeting then terminated.

This communique is issued with the concurrence of the Railway Board and the Federation.—United Press.

ATTACK ON BRITISH PREMIER

"Mac' Doesn't Tell Truth, Complains Miners' Secretary

"Mr. MacDonald does not tell us the truth, but he is still Prime Minister of Britain," declared Mr E. Edwards, secretary of the British Miners' Federation, before the Western Ehropean Coal Conference in Geneva in mail week.

He was attacking the Prime Minister on account of the non-ratification of the 1931 Coal Convention of the International Labour Office providing for a working day of 7-3/4 hours for miners.

The British Government and Premier had not told them the truth in regard to the negotiations, he said. The British Government on one occasion he added was solely responsible for the failure to secure the simultaneous ratification of the hours of work conventions.

Mr W. A. Lee secretary of the Mining Association of Great Britain said that reduction of hours would necessitate the scrapping of existing wage agreements. European coal countries alone (without Germany) were represented at this conference, but British coal was also in competition with coal from outside Europe and this was not affected by the proposed agreement.

The difficulty of obtaining ratification of the agreement by all signatories at once has so far prevented its coming into force.

Women Told To Use Leisure In Politics

Cincinnati (Ohio).—Criticising women for not making more outstanding contributions to city government, Dr. Helen Taft Manning dean of Bryn Mawr College, declared recently they have too much leisure.

The daughter of the late William Howard Taft, former President, told the American Association of University Women, northeast central section, that many educated women will answer, "We haven't time," and the answer will be justified in many cases. She said that "Surely college women ought to be able to plan activities so as to concentrate their attention and their energies on tasks which are really worthwhile."—"Christian Science Monitor."

Three Indians On I. L. O. Governing Body

Activities Of 18th Session Of International Labour Conference

The following communique has been issued by the International Labour Office, Indian Branch.

The most outstanding event of the 18th session of the International Labour Conference, which was held at Geneva from the 4th to the 23rd June, under the Presidency of Mr. Justin Godart, an ex-Minister of France, was the official announcement of the possible adhesion of the United States of America to the I.L.O. The Conference made important contributions to international social legislation by the adoption of four Draft Conventions of which two were new and two arose out of the partial revision of Conventions already adopted.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The general principles of the Unemployment Insurance Convention are that each ratifying State undertakes to maintain a scheme ensuring to involuntarily unemployed persons either benefit or an 'allowance,'

This scheme may be either a compulsory or a voluntary insurance scheme, or a combination of both, or one of them combined with an assistance scheme.

The Convention shall apply to all persons habitually employed for wages or salary, except seamen, fishermen, and agricultural workers. National laws or regulations may make exceptions in respect of particular categories of workers such as domestic servants, home workers, etc.

It is laid down that the right to receive benefit or an allowance shall, in no case, be less than 78 days, while the normal period will be 156 days. The payment of benefit, but not of allowances, shall be irrespective of the needs of the claimant. Benefit shall be payable in cash, but supplementary grants may be made in kind, as well as allowances.

The Conference adopted a Draft Convention for the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in automatic sheet-glass works.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING NIGHT

The Washington (1919) Convention prohibiting the employment of women during the night was revised by the addition of the following two amendments, which will facilitate the ratification of the Convention by several State Members: (1) The Convention does not apply to persons holding responsible positions of management who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work; (2) In certain cases, the interval between 11 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning may be substituted for the interval between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, during which period the employment of women is forbidden.

COMPENSATION.

The Convention adopted in 1925, deciding that occupational diseases had an equal right with industrial accidents to compensation, had included the following diseases: lead poisoning, mercury poisoning; and anthrax. The revision now adopted adds several other diseases to the list.

PENSION RIGHTS.

Last year the Conference adopted six Conventions on Invalidity, Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Insurance. They did not cover the maintenance of migrant worker's rights as the information obtained from the Governments was incomplete. This question therefore came up this year for a first discussion.

The Conference decided, by a two-thirds majority, to place this question on the agenda of the next session, with a view to the adoption of a Draft Convention.

40-HOUR WEEK.

It will be remembered that the question of the 40-hour week was the subject of a first discussion at the 1933 session. Proposed Draft Conventions were then prepared, and submitted to the present Conference; but owing to the lack of a quorum they were not adopted. The Conference then voted in favour of a resolution which affirms that the reduction of hours of work, viewed either as a means of alleviating unemployment or as a way of allowing workers to share in technical progress, remains one of the principal aims of the Organisation. This resolution states that the Conference was favourable to the principle of the 40-hour week, but that it was not possible at this session to have the necessary quorum; it requests the I.L.O. to continue the collection of all possible information, and asks the Governing Body to put the question on the agenda of the next session of the Conference, with the object of the adoption of one or several Draft Conventions.

NEW GOVERNING BODY OF I.L.O.

Finally, the Conference elected for a period of three years, the Governing Body of the I.L.O. In order chiefly to give extra-European countries better representation, the membership was increased from 24 to 32 as follows: 16 Government members, of whom 8 have permanent seats as representing the chief industrial countries of the world, and eight are elected by the other Government Delegations (six of the total at least must be from extra-European countries) and eight Employers' members and six Workers' members, elected by their respective groups. (In each group at least two members must be from extra-European countries).

It is noteworthy to record that, in addition to Sir B. N. Mitra, the representative of the Government of India, two other Indians, Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Workers' group, and Mr. D. S. Erulkar, of the Employers' group, have secured election to the new Governing Body.

The view that Mediterranean treasure-hunters were the first food-producing peoples to enter India, and that all civilisation emanated from the Mediterranean Basin, was the thesis put forward in an important paper read to the Bombay Anthropological Society on Wednesday night by Mr. Mahmoud H. Dare, who has for many years been amassing research material for the "Diffusion School" in anthropological research.

He pointed out that it could be shown that Egypt was the home of a number of distinctive cultural feature which, taken together, were gradually forcing students to abandon the idea that the epoch-making discoveries of the world could have been made in different parts of the world independently.

Addressing the Society on "Survivals of the Mediterranean Culture in India, he showed how the features of that culture have lived upto to-day, notably in the association between ancient mines and megalithic monuments, and in the social organisation of certain castes in South India. He stressed the importance of the Parava pearl-fishers of the Gulf of Manaar, since they are of Polynesian type, and it is to India that Polynesian tradition harks back, while the ancient Phoenicians were of the same physical stock as the Polynesians.

EGYPT'S DISCOVERY

The lecturer declared that Egypt was the most likely spot in the world for man to have discovered the art of irrigation, under conditions which did not obtain in the valleys of the Euphrates, the Ganges, or the Hoang-ho; and he brought to notice the fact that in the earliest layers at Susa, the capital of Elam, and Anau in Turkestan, we found a culture complete with irrigation suddenly come into being without any local signs of its antecedents, while the cultural features of both sites pointed to Egypt as the place of origin.

In India, he said, one never found the megalithic monuments, such as stone circles and dolmens, apart from ancient mine-sites, and on also found around those sites rock-cut tombs and the dual organisation of society which was so striking and unique a feature of the early Egyptian culture, as in the Nayar country of Malabar, where the dual organisation—even down to the division into North and South—caused two hostile divisions of the population in the days of the Nayar chiefs.

It also resulted to this day in faction fights between two hostile sections of certain castes in Mysore. Thus there could be no doubt whatever that what brought the Mediterranean people to India was the hunt for metals and pearls.

In conclusion, Mr. Dare appealed to the Society to do serious work in collecting and collating tribal information and folk-customs, and "not to be content to sit back and listen to papers being read."

GENEVA REVEALS CLASS DOMINATION

40-Hour Week Still Far Away

GOVT. AND EMPLOYERS JOIN FORCES AGAINST WORKERS

Thanks to an unwise provision of the Treaty of Vesailles the Draft Convention for a Forty-hour Week well through at the Conference of the International Labour Organisation at Geneva on June 19.

The provision is that "the voting is void unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of the delegates attending the conference." and because of its delegates can often prevent the adoption of any proposal against which they have not the courage to vote by abstaining or absenting themselves when the vote is taken. (writes the Geneva correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". This is what all the employers' delegates, except the Italian, and the great majority of Government delegates did this afternoon, so that, although the first article of the convention was adopted by 44 votes to eight, the vote was invalid. The number of delegates attending the conference is 144 and only 52 voted.

The majority of 44 was composed of the workers' delegates, the Italian employers' delegate, and the delegates of the Governments of China, Denmark, the Irish Free State, Italy, Norway, Poland and Sweden. The minority consisted of the Government delegates of Belgium, the British Empire, Luxembourg, and Holland.

The abstentions included the representatives of the Governments of nineteen countries which send no other delegates, and the question whether such countries should be allowed to be effective members of the conference has been raised by the workers' delegates. The treaty says the conference shall be composed of four representatives of each of the members, of whom two shall be Government delegates, and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the members.

It is difficult in the face of this provision to hold that a delegation consisting only of one or two Government representatives is validly

WORKERS' TACTICAL MISTAKE

A tactical mistake on the part of the workers' delegates had some responsibility for to-day's fiasco. The Convention originally drafted by the International Labour Office had been considerably modified by the Committee of the Conference to which it had been referred, but most of these modifications had been made on the initiative of the workerss' delegates, the delegates of the employers having refused to sit on the committee. It thus came about that many of the Governments that were prepared to support the original draft refused to support the amended draft.

M. Mahaim, one of the Belgian delegates, to-day proposed to restore the original text by moving an amendment to each clause that had been modified. For instance he wanted to restore the original text of clause of 3 of article 1, which was as follows:—

The competent authority in each country may exempt from the application of this Convention—

(a) Persons employed in undertakings in which not more than six persons are employed.

(b) Persons employed in undertakings in which only members of the employer's family are employed.

(c) Persons occupying a position of supervision or management who do not ordinarily perform manual work.

(d) Persons employed in a confidential capacity.

The workers' delegates, however, insisted on maintaining the text of the clause as amended by the committee, which was as follows:—

The competent authority in each country may exempt from the application of this convention

(a) Persons occupying high managerial position.

(b) Persons employed in capacities of an exceptional confidential character.

Provided that persons in charge of furnaces, boilers, or electric power stations shall not be exempted in virtue of this paragraph.

M. Mahaim's restoration was rejected and the revised text of the committee adopted by 35 votes to 17 but as the quorum was not attained the vote was invalid. In consequence, a second vote was taken this afternoon and the restoration adopted by 37 votes to 11, but the vote was again, and for the same reason, invalid.

Had the workers' delegates agreed to M. Mahaim's proposal the first article of the convention would almost certainly have been adopted, as the requisite number of Governments to make the quorum would have voted for it.

The French Government delegation actually explained that they had abstained from voting on the article merely because they had received definite instructions from their Government to insist on the exemption of family undertakings from the scope of the convention, although the French Government was strongly in favour of the convention as a whole.

After the vote on article 1 the Conference unanimously decided to adjourn. Meetings were then held of the Government, employers' and workers' delegations respectively, and I understand that the Government delegations decided by a majority to ask the others to agree to send back the draft convention to the governing body of the I.L.O. to be brought up at the next conference. This is apparently called a compromise.

EMPLOYERS' ATTITUDE

At its morning sitting the Conference adopted the draft convention on nightwork by women. Only Mr. Hayday, the British workers' delegate voted against it. His opposition was caused by an amendment made in the original draft against the votes of the workerss' delegates.

At this conference the employers have opposed on principle almost any regulation of the hours and conditions of labour.

Leningrad Undergoes Incredible Change

Palaces Of Czars Are Given Over To Proletariat Use And Thrones And Tombs Lie In Oblivion

In the capital of the last Czars of the Russias the incredible transformation strikes the Western visitor with an even greater impact than in Moscow, where a proletarian dictatorship rules from the closely guarded Kremlin, writes Mr. Harold Denny in the New York "Times".

For in Leningrad, open for any any one to see, are the trappings of a vanished royalty—its palaces, thrones, churches and tombs—derelict in a surging new society, the aristocrats of which were lowly and despised when a lavish court was master.

Here in their marble coffins lie the Emperors and Empresses, Dukes and Princes, whose whims meant life or death to millions. And to make the contrast perfect, one can visit a meagerly furnished little room with its iron cot where Nicolai Lenin lived and wrote his world-shaking proclamations and directed the Russian revolution.

CZARS ARE FORGOTTEN

The Czars are so nearly forgotten that no one even troubles to hate them any more, while Lenin's name seems destined to re-sound through the centuries.

Of all the mementos of the dead past that fill this still magnificent city, none tells the story so perfectly as these white tombs, especially if one stumbles upon them unexpectedly as the writer did. They are in the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul and in the island fortress where the Czars imprisoned political enemies just across the Neva River from the Winter palace

The cathedral, one of the most beautiful in Russia, is the burial place of all the Czars beginning with Peter the Great, except two—Peter II and Nicholas II, who died miserably in a cellar in Siberia.

The Bolsheviki have not even bothered to make an anti-religious museum of it, which is what has happened to many famous Russian churches. You buy a ticket and an old woman with a shawl over her head pushes open a door at the end of a dark vestibule You are in the great hall that so often was the scene of indescribable pomp.

But now it is stripped of furniture and ecclesiastical splendors and is dark, gloomy and neglected. As your eyes become accustomed to the dim light you come upon the royal sarcophagi and are suddenly reminded of forgotten trunks in a dusty attic.

They stand on the floor, walled off by iron fences, in groups at both sides and in front of the altar—row on row of Czars, Czarina, Princes and Princesses, marked with their names and magnificent titles and the flourishing imperial eagle. Here lies Alexander II, who escaped every scarlet carpet

THRONE NO LONGER THERE

Near the pulpit is the pedestal and canopy of the throne from which the Czars witnessed the last rites of their predecessors The throne itself has disappeared—like that in the Winter palace, which has been replaced by a quotation from Karl Marx. But on the pedestal is a cardboard sign reading, "Please do not stand here," to keep comrades from wearing out the scarlet carpet.

You casually examine the row of sarcophagi before the throne and discover Peter the Great and the Empress Elizabeth, who died nearly two centuries ago, and then nearest the altar is Catherine the Great.

Here they lie, these legendary figures who strode in glory. And when you go out into the sunlight and exchange salutes with the proletarian militiaman you have the same curious awe one feels on leaving the Hall of Dinosaurs in the American Museum of Natural History.

British Labour Women Indict Government

Tariffs, Quotas And Marketing Boards Have Only Increased Cost Of Living, They Complain

A passionate indictment of the National Government's indifference to the plight of the poorest classes was a feature of the National Conference of Labour Women at Cheltenham in mail week.

Throughout its term of office, Mrs. Eleanor Barton, chairman of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, told her audience of 600 women, the Government had stood behind the class it represented.

The working class had suffered accordingly and the menace of war hung over the nations.

"Tariffs, quotas and marketing boards," she said, "have increased the prices of everyday commodities, while low wages, unemployment, and the operation of the abominable 'means test' have reduced the purchasing power of the working-class housewife almost to vanishing point.

DESPAIR

"During last winter increasingly large numbers of the children of the workers succumbed to epidemic diseases and other forms of sickness, while among their starving mothers some sought death in despair.

"The plight of the unemployed has grown worse and worse, and we are faced with a huge army of men who watch their wives grow more haggard and their children more thin and pinched: younger men—and women—who see no hope of standing free and self-supporting; and others for whom life's evening is shadowed by the malignant terror of want.

"For all these the National Government has neither help nor solace, and the 'improved conditions' which have been the theme of "chairman's remarks" at recent company meetings, are unfelt by the great mass of the working class.

CHOICE OF DEATHS

"In matters of general public welfare the National Government has remained true to type. We are hearing much about 'slum-clearance' but we see little sign of a real understanding of the problem.

"No good purpose at all is achieved by taking people from the most fetid slum if they must starve in order to meet the rents of the new dwellings.

"It is only a choice of deaths, and the slum might be quicker and, therefore, more kindly. As women and mothers we are most seriously concerned by the persistently high maternal mortality rates. We are convinced that poverty and ill-nurture must be taken into account if these figures are to be reduced.

"Our children go hungry in the midst of the greatest plenty the world has ever known; our young people come to the threshold of maturity with little or no prospect of a happy working life; our women find their home life crippled and the avenues for outside work closing against them; and our men seek in vain for the labour that will enable them to support families."

MR. HENDERSON'S FIGHT

There was one bright interlude, and that was a warm tribute to Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., as president of the Disarmament Conference.

Mrs. Barton said that in the midst of international difficulties, they were proud of the stand taken "by Mr. Henderson, in the interests of world peace. He has waged a fight against tremendous odds on behalf of humanity."

Miss Susan Lawrence, moving a resolution condemning the Incitement to Disaffection Bill as an unwarrantable interference with liberty, and calling on the Government to withdraw it, said that amendments won from the Government were very nice little things, but they did not go very far.

In this measure the net had been made so wide that only those who indulged in cross-word puzzles and novels were really safe and innocent.

It was hard to reconcile Mr. Baldwin's pious platitudes about liberty and freedom with one of the greatest blows against our established rights that any Government had ever got away with.

The resolution was adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted: "Condemning the Unemployed Bill;

"Demanding legislation to provide free milk to all schoolchildren;

"Urging that one working woman should serve on all magestrial benches;

"Protesting at the Government's apathy in dealing with the drought."

LANSBURY'S CALL

A letter from Mr. George Lansbury read:

"British women united with men will defeat the threatened tyranny of senseless brutal Fascism and the efforts of warmongers to plunge the world into the anarchy of war. We must fix our minds on securing power at the next election."—"Irish Press."

Japan Should Not Depend Too Much On Textile Industry

TOO MANY FORMIDABLE RIVALS

Warning Japan against putting all her eggs in one basket, Dr. Yoshiye Saito, a former director of the South Manchuria Railway and at one time head of the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office, urges this country to develop her chemical industry and, at the same time, strive to expand her markets in China. He sets his views down in the following manner, says Japan "Times."

Freedom of trade is a fundamental principle underlying Japan's economic policy, and also an established axiom governing her economic diplomacy. For years past she has been devoting herself to the maintenance of that cause, but with very little sympathy of the Powers at large.

Apart from the academic question: which of the protective and free trade policies is the better, Japan finds it imperatively necessary, under her existing national condition, to advocate the free principle. Its realization, however, calls or her co-operation with foreign powers in particular with those countries with which she is in the closest commercial intercourse.

The question of consequence with Japan is whether she can ever look forward to such co-operation by foreign Powers. If anything conclusive can be derived from the past train of events, the prospects in point are anything but reassuring.

It would be a great mistake however, to blame the Powers on that account. For it often happens that any attempt to recognize and enforced the free trade policy before the disappearance of preventive national circumstances entails serious economic troubles and even undermines the very foundation of economic administration.

Since the world War, Powers have come to adhere to economic nationalism which is diametrically contrary to Japan's policy of free trade. The principle is more the cause than the effect of the War. What gave it a decided impetus is the post-bellum development of monopolistic capitalism.

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM.

In case such development is confined to particular countries only, the principle of free trade is not necessarily excluded. But the World War made capitalistic development universal by encouraging large scale industrial enterprises in all the countries participating in the hostilities.

When the War was over, therefore, Powers naturally had to make the most of war time industries in peace time so as to prevent the otherwise inevitable waste of capital and labour invested during the War. The consequent over-production forced upon Powers two counteractive measures, namely, restriction of supply and maintenance of domestic market integrity. It is only too natural under these circumstances that economic nationalism should find itself in thriving prosperities.

If history repeats itself, the time will ome when the present economic nationalism dissolves itself into economic liberalism, as it did in the past. But the advent of such time will if at all be too remote a possibility to take into consideration at the present. The collapse of economic nationalism presupposes that of monopolistic capitalism, whereas anything would be more probable than such collapse in the near future. For capitalism, being best fit for making an ample supply of the best goods at moderate prices, is essential to international trade.

Not that Japan wants to give up her cherished cause of free trade, but if the realization of such principle is practically hopeless as noted in the above, she must be expected to study what other policy to follow for coping with the situation. The question may best be approached from the two sides, namely, what kind of industry she should develop in her own country, and where she should find a market for such industrial outputs.

As things stand now, the textile indstry seems to be most predominant in this Empire. A little reflection, however, will readily convince observers that such industry in this country possesses too many defects to be depended upon for the nation's economic existence.

Japan has, for instance, formidable rivals close by herself in the field of fibre industry, such as China for silk and India for spinning. Moreover she has to depend almost entirely upon foreign countries for supply of the raw materials required for maintaining such industry. Many more shortcomings might be enumerated, but the above two defects must be sufficient to make the concision tenable that fibre industry is not safe enough to be made the Japanese industrial substratum.

If the above theory is infallible, it naturally follows that Japan should seek her real industrial development in the field of chemical enterprises, as of soda, rayon, oil and coaliar, the required materials of which Japan can obtain from Manchoukuo. The deposit of 5,000,000,000 tons of coal in Manchoukuo will ensure an ample supply of material for Japan's coal tar industry; salt and natural soda for Japan's soda industry, and oil shale and sopa bean for Japan's oil industry. For the manufacture of plants required for developing such industries, on the other hand, Japan can turn to Manchoukuo for supply of iron ore the deposit of which is estimated at something like 3,000,000 tons.

CHINA AS A MARKET.

When such chemical industry is duly developed in Japan, the next question is where to find the market for the product. Western Powers are already suffering from overproduction of chemical goods, and it would be next to impossible for Japan to find market for her own such products in Europe or America. The only place to which Japan will have to turn for such purpose then must be China. The Chinese people are now absorbed in anti-Japanese agitations. This is not only intolerable to Japan, but suicidal to China itself.

Of this much many Chinese thinkers are well aware, but the anti-Japanese in China is so deep-rooted that its elimination within any brief course of time is a plain impossibility.

Still, Japan need not and should not despair. On the contrary she can with every confidence look forward to the gradual and steady improvement of the prospects if she is patient enough in employing her efforts towards that end. This does not require any complicate process of reasoning.

In the first place, China has no prospects of attaining such industrial development for the time being as to satisfy her domestic demands. She must depend on foreign Powers for supply of required goods. The high tariff wall set up by China is now causing influx of foreign goods. But such a tariff barrier is of a practical avail only where there are prospects of industrial development. In a country like China, therefore, such a tariff policy cannot be long maintained in spite of itself with-

(Continued on page 15.)

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

almost by chance during his arguments with Sir John Simon and Mr. Anthony Eden in Geneva last month. It then served to appease the French Foreign Minister, but it now causes some embarrassment to the two Governments. The semi-official French press is quite frank about the object of his visit and quite confident of its result. The word alliance is taboo in official circles. "Entente" is also avoided and the word "co-operation" is adopted as a fashionable explanation. It is reported from Paris that the avowed object of Barthou's visit is to secure Anglo-French co-operation in every domain. It is added that this is a necessary base for French policy which "cannot disinterest itself from any Continental problem without sacrificing France's historical mission." Moreover, it is taken to understand that there has been such a "change in British opinion in the past months as to make it certain that 'solidarity' would be assured."

According to "Temps," it appears that the always delicate process of revolution from a traditional position towards a new doctrine has now been accomplished and that the British Government is prepared to undertake responsibilities which its permanent interests demand. According to a well-informed source, M. Barthou, on his part, fully understands that the British Government desires to avoid any shadow of responsibility for contemporary events in Europe. Consequently he does not expect much encouragement even for an Eastern European Locarno pact which leaves out all question of a British guarantee. This informant says some encouragement might be useful because the Russian Government are believed to favour a direct alliance with France rather than a pact which Germany would also be expected to sign. There is a strong inclination, therefore, even in France to postpone political undertaking until the autumn, when Russia presumably will be a member of the League of Nations and the situation in Germany may be less uncertain. As for naval armaments, which have induced the French Minister of Marine to accompany the Foreign Secretary, no real progress will be made. The Italian decision to build two 35,000 ton battleships has completely modified the situation and has caused considerable indignation in London. The Italian project will presumably induce all large naval Powers to build these very extravagant vessels for the next fifteen years or so. There is, therefore, little prospect of important Anglo-French developments during the week-end.

Large-Scale Re-Armament

Earlier in the week, there were two significant developments in regard to Britain's policy at the Disarmament Conference and in relation to increased Air Force. Mr. Baldwin, asked in the Commons whether he could give an assurance that no increase would be made in the British Air Force unless the Disarmament Conference broke down, answered with a curt "No," and the Tories, of course, cheered him. His colleague Mr. Anthony Eden in a speech declared that the Disarmament Conference was dead and that the gulf was not bridgeable by Great Britain. These statements suggest strongly that the Government is determined at all costs, and under cover of any excuse, to press forward their plans for immediate large-scale rearmament. Mr. Eden in his speech also hinted at a bigger armament for peace purposes, a sinister re-echo of a statement in a recent speech by Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, that a strong British Navy was a security for world peace. The Labour Party is therefore, considerably alarmed at the recent exchange of military missions between Great Britain and France and at the new talks which will take place during this week-end with the French Ministers who are due here.

Snowden Hits Out

On Monday night Lord Snowden celebrated his return to the political arena by making a characteristically outspoken attack on the Government and the Prime Minister in the House of Lords and was answered with an emotional appeal from Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, to renew his old friendships. "The noble Viscount and I are coming to the end of our time," said Lord Sankey, his voice quivering with emotion. "The time is not far distant when he and many of his old friends and associates will go down into the silence. I can only hope that before he goes he will once again be friends with many old members of the Labour Party, no matter how much they may differ politically to-day." The House was discussing the Land Tax Repeal Bill and Lord Snowden took the earliest opportunity to hit out all round. He kept his most bitter taunts for his former leader, J. Ramsay MacDonald. Courageous as ever, he spoke in his old uncompromising, fighting manner in a House in which he was completely isolated, without a party and seemingly without a friend. Spurned on the one side by Labour and on the other by the Government of which he was a leading member, he spoke for forty minutes in stony, hostile silence. Not a cheer disturbed it, nor a single member cheered him. Nonetheless, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer asserted that the Cabinet have found the Prime Minister such an amenable instrument of Tory policy that they have come to the conclusion that there are no pledges he gave to the country that cannot be ignored, and no humiliations to which he will not submit if they will only allow him still to be called Prime Minister.

Unfortunately for Lord Snowden, there was present in the House, Lord Strabolgi, (the former Commander Kenworthy) who told his Lordship in a matter of fact language that he (Lord Snowden) who now talked about "honour" and "the betrayal of pledges" broke every pledge he made to his colleagues of the Labour Party. Lord Middleton protested against Lord Snowden's, very personal speech, and said it was contrary to the practice and order of that House. Referring to the "vitriolic attack on the character of a former colleague, he remarked "I do not believe your lordships have ever listened to a speech of that character in this House before, and I earnestly hope we shall be spared it in the future."

Attacks And Counter-Attacks

As if to keep pace with the House of Lords, the other Westminster talk-shop too had its day of attacks and counter-attacks. On Monday night we witnessed some hard hitting between Mr. Walter Runciman, President of Board of Trade, and a group of Torries, led by Lord Hartington, who dislike the Petroleum Production Bill because it vests the ownership of any oil found in this country in the State, and they did not hesitate to suggest that this socialistic aspect of it was due to the political past of Mr. Runciman. Lord Hartington, a landowner who has bored for oil on his own property in Derbyshire, was obviously irritated by seeing Mr. Runciman and Mr. Ernest Brown, Secretary for Mines, both of whom at one time supported a Labour Government, sitting below him on the Treasury bench, in charge of the Bill. He gave vent to his irritation in a somewhat crude way. "We were elected to repair the damage done by the Socialist Government," he said, "and that is why I am so sorry to see these two dogs here returning to their vomit." He pressed Mr. Brown to say what authorities were consulted before the introduction of the Bill, and offered to sit down to give him a chance to reply, but Mr. Brown did not budge. Annoyed by having to look at nothing except the back of Mr. Brown's head, Lord Hartington glared at it, and said, "I see that there is a show in Regent's Park to-day organised by Our Dumb Friends' League. Mr. Brown would be more useful there than here, and might very likely win a prize." Mr. Brown merely winked comprehensively at Labour members opposite, but Lord Hartington was spared seeing the wink.

Mr. Runciman turned heatedly on his critics. Lord Hartington, he said, had informed the House that he had been consulted. That was true, but his advice was not very valuable to the Government. As for rumours in the lobbies "those who make these accusations, should make them on the floor of the House. There is not a word of truth in them. There is nothing fishy in this Bill" declared the President of the Board of Trade. Continuing, Mr. Runciman added: "Lord Hartington in an elegant phrase spoke of dogs returning to their vomit. All I can say is that if we could have imported a little dog sense into this business we might have got it through more quickly." The Tory hosts were silent.

Blow To National Government

The acquittal of Tom Mann and Harry Pollitt on a charge of sedition by the jury at Swansea is a powerful blow against the National Government and its campaign of repression. There can be no reasonable doubt that this prosecution was sanctioned by the Government and was like the Sedition Bill part and parcel of its Fascist drive. The arrests led to working class protests throughout the country, specially, when the character of the police evidence came to be known. Union conferences, branches, Co-operative Guilds passed resolutions by the hundreds. 75,000 signatures were collected in a petition, which was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Maxton. Great credit in this campaign is due to the International Labour Defence which in this case showed the value as a broad mass organisation of workers to defend the political rights of the working class, and with the organisation of their defence against the attacks of capitalist justice. The police evidence was grossly unsatisfactory and contradictory. But it has been equally contradictory in scores of other political cases in this country.

Our Baroda Letter.

NEW SCHEME FOR MEDICAL RELIEF

Grave Developments At Dhrangadra

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, July 14.

An Amreli message states that under instruction of the Gaekwar of Baroda, a meeting of medical men of the Baroda State was recently held Mr. Chandrachud, the Chief Medical Officer presiding.

Finding that the medical work of the travelling dispensaries in the State has not yet reached the distant villages, it resolved to devise ways and means to provide immediate relief. The scheme outlined by the meeting will, it is expected, go a great way in giving medical aid to the poor villagers. Further it is stated that the Sarkar has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 to give seeds, etc., free of charge, to poor cultivators of Amreli district and a new experiment of raising crops of Soya Beans is to be tried in Amreli Mahal under careful instructions of a competent body.

It is understood that Baroda State, the pioneer advocate of anti-untouchability movement is to conduct an inquiry into the alleged severe beating of a Harijan Constable of Amreli who was recently employed by the State in the Police Service, by other Hindu Constables.

A Dhrangadra message states that serious administrative developments are expected at an early date. It is stated that an impartial enquiry into the alleged mal-administration of the State by Dewan Mansinhji will be held, as demanded by the State's Praja Parishad. It is reported he is asked not to leave State limits without permission. More particulars are not yet available.

ORTHODOXY ON WAR PATH

The orthodox Hindu community of Jaffrabad has, it is reported, threatened some Hindu teachers of Jaffrabad High School who were giving lessons to Harijan boys with excommunication and has issued a circular among the members of the Community asking them to restrain from any dealings with such teachers.

The Parsi Community is very much grieved over the death of Mr. J. S. Vevai by a recent motor accident. After a long service of about 25 years in the local Rajkumar College, he retired on pension, but Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, again, employed him as a Tutor and companion to his Kumars. Hardly had he stayed then, a year, when he was appointed Educational Superintendent by Porbander Rana Saheb. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the College flag stood half-mast, last Thursday.

GIRL KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

AJMER, July 13.

A poor village girl of about 20 was returning last evening from work with her husband and her little sister when, in her attempt to reach the opposite kerb across the road on the Martindale bridge, she was knocked down by a car that swerved up round a curve. She bled profusely through one of her ears and was totally unconscious, while her husband began a loud wailing which drew a large crowd round.

On being taken to the Victoria hospital she was immediately attended to and bandaged up, but she was still unconscious when she was left in a small room to the care of her own people.

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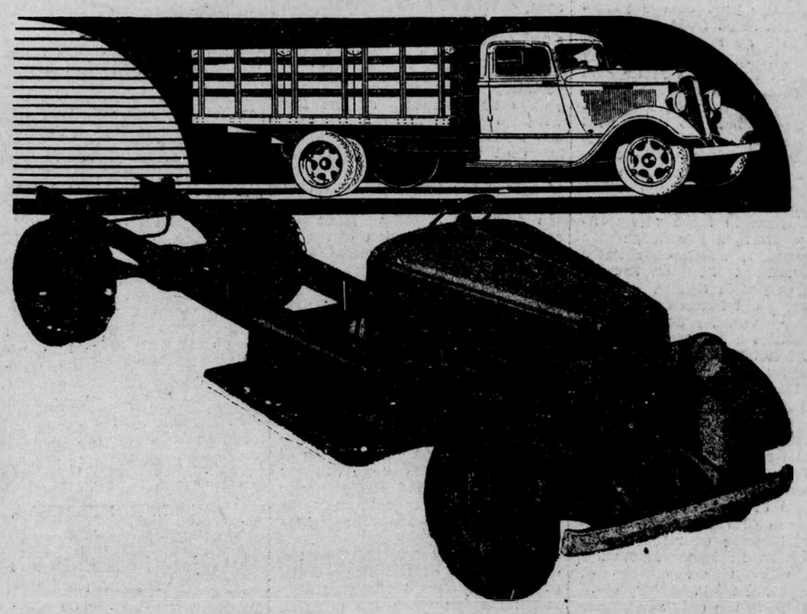
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BIKANER BAN ON "FOREIGNERS"

Prejudicial To Best Interests Of State

CALCUTTA APPEAL TO MAHARAJA

The Hon. Secretary of the Marwari Trades Association, Calcutta, has addressed the following letter to the Maharaja of Bikaner:—

"Having come to know that the Government of your Highness have introduced a Bill restricting the movements of 'foreigners', a term which applies to the subjects of British India too, my Association has directed me to approach your Highness with a request to reconsider the measure before it is finally passed into law."

"Your Highness is well aware of the fact that the majority of the subjects of your Highness's State who have settled in different parts of British India consists of business community. The prosperity of the business depends largely on the goodwill of the inhabiants of those provinces in which they carry on their trade. In some provinces there is already a feeling of discontent against the subjects of Indian States, especially those who have come from different States of Rajputana as they have occupied a prominent position in the business of those provinces. If any such measure as your Highness's Government propose to pass actually becomes law, this feeling of provincialism will get a special impetus and the people of those provinces will try to pass retaliatory measures as soon as they get an opportunity to do so."

NO RETALIATION.

"It is presumptuous on my part to invite the attention of your Highness to the fact that the prosperity of the subjects of your Highness's State who acquired great status in British India contributes, in no small degree, to the prosperity of the State. But this prosperity depends largely on the fact that there is no restriction in any province of British India on the movements of the subjects of Indian States. In case any restriction is placed in this way their trade is doomed."

"I pray therefore that taking into consideration all the disadvantages which such legislation will cause, your Highness will be pleased to drop the idea of passing any legislation which gives vent to the feeling of irritation among the subjects of British India. I shall be much obliged if your Highness will be pleased to enlighten me at an early date as to what decision your Highness's Government have made in this matter so that the feeling of anxiety caused by the news of such legislation among the members of my Association is allayed."

Chinese Aroused By Lottery Plan

Shanghai.—Sharp criticism is being heard against the National Government's policy of conducting a series of State lotteries to raise money for aviation and road building.

Declaring that it has repeatedly urged the Government to discontinue this scheme, the World Daily News" of Peiping says that "it is gratifying to note that this paper is not alone in opposing continuance of the lottery; 12 Kuomintang organisations in North China have addressed a joint telegram to the Central Kuomintang in Nanking, urging it to order the Ministry of Finance to abolish the State lottery. If this telegram produces the desired effect, it will be a blessing not only to the lower classes of people but to the country as a whole."

Some minor opposition has been registered in Shanghai and farther south, but the Government has advertised heavily with the newspapers as well as employing billboards and other media and this may have played some part in stilling opposition. The "World Daily News" urges members of the Nationlist Party, or Kuomintang, to set a good example by refusing to buy lottery tickets.

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

the gates, whenever a lonely lady passes the gate often forget themselves and act in most reprehensible way.

I trust the Authorities concerned will be actuated by a sense of decency and morality to take the necessary steps and put an end to these disgraceful things now prevailing. A few exemplary punishments meted out to the culprits will jolly soon straighten the things in my opinion.—Yours, etc.

LADY PASSENGER.

Bandra, July 11.

Importance Of Hindi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Among the diversity of languages which prevail in one way or other throughout India (i.e., either written and spoken or spoken), it has been proclaimed by our greatest leaders that Hindi alone can become the national language of India, for the following reasons:—

(1) In the north of India, where we have the majority of Indian population, Hindi is the vernacular language of a large part of the people and a large additional part, who do not speak Hindi, speak languages so closely allied to it that Hindi is acquired without difficulty.

(2) It is a well-known fact that Hindi has got the closest connection with Sanskrit and Sanskrit words creep in Hindi text books to the largest extent possible. Hindi serves as the best medium to those who want to have a knowledge in Sanskrit, which once had a dominant hold on the Indian people and in which our old books of inestimable value, dealing with politics Science, Political Economy, Sociology, Philosophy, etc., are written.

(3) Hindi is very easy to be learnt by all within a short time when compared with other varnacular tongues.

(4) It has an enormous native vocabulary and a complete apparatus for the expression of abstract terms.

(5) Some of the most eloquent expressions of religious devotion in Hindi Literature, are found in the books of Mira, Surdas, Kabir, etc.

(6) Hindi is the only vernacular in which lyric has got the strongest foot-hold, as is evidenced in the beautiful songs which we find in Hindi literature.

(7) Last but not least is its commercial importance.

It is evident, therefore, that had it not been for the above-mentioned facts, Hindi could never attain the suzerainty over the other vernacular languages. One of the important elements of nationality is language and that should be a common one, which ultimately brings up unity among the people. That common language is Hindi and Hindustani alone. It is, therefore, hardly necessary to stress the fact that it is the duty of every Indian whose main aim is to serve his country in the best possible manner to have a thorough knowledge of Hindi, the "lingua franca" of India.—Yours, etc.,

V. L. NARASINAHAM.

Napoo Hall,
Matunga, July 13.

Retired Judges And Practice

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The question of entry into active field of legal practice of the retired High Court, District and Sessions and Subordinate judges has come for consideration at the hands of the Privy Council and the law courts of India. The propriety as well as desirability of ex-judges practising in the courts of the province where they have exercised judicial functions is attracting and engaging anxious attention of the legal practitioners. It cannot be gain-said that it is bad in principle and mischievous in practice. Such persons when they begin to practise at the bar have for obvious reasons certain advantages in their favour. From the point of view of the profession one cannot regard such adventitious advantages with any degree of unconcern. When such individuals begin to practise in courts presided over by officials who may have been their colleagues or subordinates, the position will be certainly embarrassing. At any rate other members of the Bar with no such vantage ground will be well justified in complaining that the competition is unfair and unequal. In the nature of things the personal equation will irresistably assert itself far too frequently. The principles on which the objection can be raised has been recognized by the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India in the rule which requires that every permanent High Court Judge in India should give an undertaking that after his retirement he will not practise before the High Court to which he is appointed. The said rule presumes that the preclusion of retired High Court Judges from practising is desirable in the interests of justice, then there is no reason why the spirit and the principle of the said rule should not be made applicable to the members of the subordinate judiciary. It is respectfully submitted that the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay should institute thorough inquiries into the question inviting the opinions if necessary of the various Bar Associations and District Judges with a view to recommending to the Government necessary action to check the increasing evil.—Yours, etc.

SARABHAI DALAL.

Ahmedabad.

Meat-Eating

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Dr. Daji writes of a Buddhist defender calling Buddha a meat-eater, the Buddhist defender is not alone to make such a statement. Mr. Hawarth in his "Religion of India" writes that Buddha died of indigestion due to eating pork. The statement has been repeated by several distinguished authors. Buddhism tolerated the eating of animal's flesh. There is, therefore, nothing to be disbelieved in the above statement which does not in the least belittle Buddha's worth as a world-teacher. Shri Krishna was not only a meat-eater but he advised Pandavas to perform "Ashwamedha" and "Rajasuya" sacrifices. Prof. Max Muller and Romain Rolland have made known to the world the God-man of Dakshineshwar—Shri Ramakrishna Paramahansha. He used to eat meat given to him "in the name of the goddess."

"Zoroastrian" talks of unity among vegetarians but two defenders of vegetarianism do not even agree on fundamentals! The following two passages will bear out my statement.

"You must remember that many of the arguments which make flesh-eating impossible for humane and cultured people do not apply to fish-eating and therefore you might use fish and eggs in place of flesh" (Dr. Oldfield) appreciatively quoted by "Zoroastrian" "Bombay Chronicle" dated 9-7-34.

"We cannot defend meat-eating —himsa" Mr. Jain in "B.C." dated 10-7-34. Whom am I to believe? Who espouses the cause of vegetarianism? "Zoroastrian" or Mr. Jain? Both have different conceptions of "himsa" i.e. killing.

Mr. Jain writes that "India is primarily a vegetarian nation" and "Zoroastrian" avows that vegetarianism breeds kindness. The natural inference is that India is a land overflowing with kindness. When there is so much kindness around us why are Untouchability and "physical repulsion between castes" so deep-rooted in India?

The statement—that vegetarianism breeds kindness is, therefore, fallacious.

Dr. Daji presents a contrast between the ferociousness of the meat-eating tiger with the faithfulness of the grass-eating Arab horse. In return, let me present another contrast between the ferociousness of the cat kept on milk-diet with the faithfulness of the dog kept on meat-diet. Generalizations drawn on the basis of individual comparisons are faulty.

All your correspondents take exception to meat-eating because they imagine that it would develop in us some qualities which they dread. I shall examine this argument in my next article.—Yours, etc.

R. K. MEDHEKAR.

July 13.

Gujerati Text-Books

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A great amount of deficiency is prevalent in the Gujarati texts prescribed for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, and it is now high time that they should be completely remodelled.

Every year poems from only certain poets and prose passages from only certain authors are selected, as if it has become a rule to include them alone. The same selections are repeated again after an interval of some two or three years, and it is to be regretted that usually these selections possess little or no originality in them and are sadly lacking in style, literary qualities and moral.

From the point of view of a fair representation of the history of Gujarati literature, these volumes of selections are far from satisfactory. From amongst the chief poets of the fifteenth century, Mirabai and Narsingh Mehta are frequently included, but the complete omission of a good poet like Bhalan is a surprise to any student of the history of Gujarati literature. Amongst the poets of the seventeenth century, Akho, the satirist, is considered to be the best and the most philosophical, and though his inclusion is of common occurrence, it is not as much as he really deserves. From amongst the poets of 1748 to 1857, great poets like Bhojo, Dhiro and Pritamdas are regretfully overlooked. The University Syllabus requires a continuous poem of about 1,000 lines. This requirement is often fulfilled by Premanand's "Nalakhyan" or "Mameru," and modern students are not very much interested in these old and oft-repeated poems. Therefore, this continuous poem should either be different every year or it must be altogether dropped, the last being preferable, for, in that case, a good number of modern poets can be easily included. Narsingh Mehta, Akho, Premanand, Shamal and Dayaram are acknowledged to be the five best poets of the language, and it is a matter of sorrow and astonishment that there cannot be found a single volume of Selections which include all the five of them.

More than one Selection is taken from one writer and this leaves no chance for many other worthy authors and poets. The last year's text (which is prescribed also for the current year), for example, contained as many as 7 or 8 Selections from Mahatma Gandhi alone. It also contained two prose passages from Mrs. Munshi, an authoress that can be hardly said to be deserving of study, and hence she may be, with justice, replaced by Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai or some other good author.

Some of the best modern poets are neglected. Zaverchand Meghani, for instance, is more a poet than an author, and his beautiful songs, which are full of extraordinary animation, are extremely popular amongst the Gujaratis. There can hardly be a single Gujarati youth, who must not have, with great love, committed to memory his "Shivaji's Cradle-Song," "Somebody's Darling," "The Fancy of the Youth," "The Sweetness of Liberty," and his other "Songs of the Afflicted." His songs are never to sink in oblivion, but "as the generations pass, travellers will hum them on the highway, and men rowing upon rivers." And yet, strangely enough, a poem of Mr. Meghani in the text, is only a matter of chance.

The outcome of all this is that the students do not find much interest in the study of the text, and hence, instead of studying it with love and with zeal, they simply mug it up to have a pass at the examination.

It does not matter much if the selections do not represent fairly the history of the literature, but they should certainly contain passages and poems from all the good modern writers with modern ideas. Then and then only, can they be really interesting and deserving of study and appreciation.—Yours, etc.,

GOPALDAS P. MODY.

Ghatkopar,
July 12.

Cattle Breeding

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Rustom Dadachanji's recommendations for improving the milking strain of our cattle, a matter which has hitherto been neglected by all breeding farms of the Presidency.

I think this matter ought to be tackled by the Standing Dairy Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which is at present asking the Government for the grant of a loan to conduct propaganda on the lines followed by the Empire Marketing Board.

In my opinion no amount of propaganda will be effective unless equal and immediate attention be paid to speedy improvement of the milking capacity of our cattle. It is perfectly obvious that draught animals are being replaced in every part of the Presidency by mechanical devices.

As suggested by Mr. Dadachanji, experiments in the breeding of "test tube" cattle ought to be made in the Presidency, as this method of scientific impregnation ought to prove economical to the dairy trade and also to the agriculturists whose entire existence depends on this business.—Yours, etc.,

F. C. DESAI.

Cattle Menace On Dadar-Matunga Estate

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Until a year ago there were mostly open plots on the Dadar-Matunga Estate, but now a large number of buildings have sprung up and still more are under construction. People from the southern parts of the City are slowly shifting to this area because of the apparently healthy surroundings. But unfortunately for them hundreds of cattle are allowed to graze all over the area day in and day out. This has become a grave danger to the lives of pedestrians, particularly children, apart from the menace to the health of the residents of the locality. Both pedestrian and vehicular traffic is sometimes becoming impossible as the cattle block all traffic. It is common knowledge that there have been some serious accidents owing to such obstructions of traffic by cattle. Many of the buffaloes are fresh from up-country and they move about the roads in dangerous moods. In addition, the tenants on the Estate who have laid out gardens at considerable expense find them ruined the next morning whenever the gates of their compounds happen to be kept open.

It seems there is a rule that cattle should not be allowed to graze between Tilak Bridge and the Sion level-crossing; but this seems to be always honoured in the breach as otherwise the area would not be a grazing ground for all practical purposes. It is difficult to ascertain as to who is responsible for this state of affairs. Either the police or the Municipality must take some effective steps to put a stop to this cattle menace.

The Municipality for years has been taking measures to shift the cattle stables outside the City. It is ridiculous to ask the stable owners to shift their stables and at the same time to allow cattle to graze from one end to the other. Surely, the Municipality must be prepared to forego the small income they may be earning for the sake of the health of the citizens or otherwise turn the whole area into a cattle grazing ground.

I trust that this will attract the attention of the authorities concerned and that steps will be taken to put an immediate stop to this serious menace.—Yours, etc.

RESIDENT OF DADAR-MATUNGA.

Influence Of Films On Juveniles

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a student of the psychology of the emotions, and by way of experimental proof of some of its basic principles, I went recently to view an exceptionally sensational film-play, but before doing so, I took pains to prepare myself mentally against any of those emotional effects which such films are known to produce. During the play, however, certain unexpected and novel situations were depicted when I found myself reacting, almost unconsciously, to the emotional atmosphere which the film was liable to create.

The all-important question now arises, if this be the general effect upon a previously prepared mind, what must be the effect of such film-plays upon the average juvenile and even adult mind?

It is a well-known psychological fact that young children are highly impressionable, and there may be many who are so acutely sensitive to this form of influence as to receive some definite mental impress, which may predispose them to some form of a neurosis when the adult stage is attained.

Increase of educational curriculla, with the high-pressure and competitive element in scholastic and university careers, tend to a higher degree of sensitiveness and consequent reaction.

The adult consciousness is also apparently developing new senses with an intensification of those already possessed, as is evidenced by the avidity for those kinds of fictional literature, in which the excesses of fear, sympathy, sex-admiration, and appeal are so vividly portrayed.

Extra and careful supervision would, therefore, appear to be incumbent on parents, guardians, ministers, Sunday and day-school teachers, also picture-house authorities; or there would appear to be the possibility of such an extremely valuable educational asset as the cinematograph becoming an incipient source of danger to the juvenile mind.—Yours etc.,

FREDERICK LAYMAN.

June 16.
Toorak,
Torquay (England).

A Leper Colonisation Fund

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day I read an article in the "Times of India" of the 4th instant which deals lengthily on the question of the Leper menace in the city of Bombay. Again on the 9th idem, Mr. A. E. Bengali supports that an island may be utilised off Bombay for the purpose. Both the writers seem to have admired at and cited the example of Goa Asylum in their articles and the measures taken by a Fr. Dighi there. The idea of colonising lepers on islands is really a sound and widely advocated remedy by eminent leprologists of the day but in reference to the Leprosorium of Goa, though the same is really built for the benefit of lepers, one would remember, and specially the villagers of the surrounding dozen villages the intensity and vigorous campaign of protest carried on by them at the time the site was chosen. Inspite of their vehement protests and ignoring the principle of combating leprosy itself, the said Asylum in Goa was built to the detriment of future tranquility and nervousness of the famous industry of rice called "Bim" and mats carried on by the surrounding villagers. Both the trades find a good customer among nearly half the people of Salsette-side of Goa and since the institution of the present asylum, people feel shy to buy either the "Bim" or the mats manufactured by the surrounding villagers simply because they have the association of the Leper Asylum in their midst.—Yours, etc.

"A MACASONIAN."

Agricultural Indebtedness

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The suggestions about attaching an income tax officer to the Debt Examining officer for the amelioration of the village indebtedness are really inviting and would pave a golden way for the betterment of the debtor as well as the economic life of the country. But there are some difficulties that will have to be surmounted by the Income tax officer. In the first place, many money-lenders will not keep the accounts correct, and will have some of the items concealed. To take a concrete example, suppose A, a borrower, comes to B, a money lender, being in urgent need of money. The borrower being in urgent need of money will be very anxious and eager to settle the terms with the lender, even though he charged him 20 per cent rate of interest. But in the books to be produced for the inspection of the I. T. O., he will strike an entry of having charged interest at a reasonable rate. In this way I. T. C. can easily be hood-winked. To avoid this trouble, it is essential that every transaction between the money-lender and the borrower should be brought under the "statutory law" i.e., every transaction of money-lending and borrowing should be conducted in the presence of the I. T. O. and recorded in his official record. In this way the dangers of false entries in the account this way I. T. O., can easily be der" can easily be avoided.

To sum up, so long as the villagers cling tightly to the puritanic views and do not realise the importance of circulated capital, the wealth of India will remain "idle, unproductive in their rusted coffers". The productive capacity of wealth increases in proportion to the number of times it is put into circulation.—Yours etc.,

"LAY ECONOMIST"

Thana, July 7.

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Timings

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The arrival timings of 8 Up and Delhi Express trains to Bombay Central have been revised on and from 1st July, 1934 and it was advertised on all the stations. These trains have been made to arrive in Bombay 30 and 15 minutes earlier for what reasons no one knows. Still the scheduled times of arrivals advertised in the papers appear to be the same old ones. Is not the Publicity Officer who looks after the advertisements responsible for this and why is he paid a high salary if he cannot look to this much also? All people cannot afford to buy time tables and they are guided by the timings in the paper. What will be their state if such wrong timings are allowed to appear in the papers even 15 days after the same have been changed. The timings have been changed after leaving Bulsar which shows that the trains are capable of running faster. Is it not therefore necessary to curtail the running times of every train as much as possible and save the time of the travelling public, e.g., the 15 Down takes 5 hours and 20 minutes to go to Surat while 16 Up takes 5 hours and 45 minutes to cover the same distance while coming. Is it not necessary that the running times be made equal in both the cases?—Yours, etc.,

H.

Overcrowding In Third Class.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a well-known fact, known to everybody except, perhaps, to the officials of the Railway Company who try to avoid to know this, that during busy hours, the third class carriages are always overcrowded and long distance passengers getting into the trains at any stations after Churchgate, have to stand sometimes upto Vile Parle. The second class passengers being fewer than the accommodation provided (due to the very high season ticket fares which were again increased about two years back) the Company has removed one second class bogie. Will it not, therefore, be reasonable to expect the Railway Company to put in one more third class bogie in each local so as to avoid as much overcrowding as possible. Does it not suggest to the authorities to see that the number of second class passengers that have decreased, have been transferred to the third class. I hope the Railway authorities will take immediate steps to increase one third class bogie in place of one second class bogie and avoid overcrowding to a certain extent.—Yours, etc,

H.

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Madras Prepares For Election

Congressmen Hope To Score In Triangular Contest

(From Our Correspondent)

TRICHINOPOLY, July 11

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee have met and dispersed. They transacted voluminous business including that of selection of candidates for the ensuing Legislative Assembly. Sjt. Satyamoorthy was present.

Mr. A. R. V. Achar wanted to know if the general body of the Provincial Congress Committee had any powers to recommend candidates or to suggest names for candidature to the Assembly or if the power was vested only in the Working Committee.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari said that power was vested only with the Working Committee. But if suggestions were forthcoming from any Congress organisation, they will also be considered.

Mr. Achar insisted that in the selection of candidates the question of personalities should not be allowed to enter and that they should select good Congress men, implying those who had suffered much for the liberation of the country during the C. D. movement.

RAJAJI DECLINES

The suggestion was not well received. Some insisted that C. Rajagopalachariar should contest from Salem. Coimbatore and N. Arcot constiauency as no changers have been advised to subordinate their views in the interests of the country. In the new circumstances Sjt. C. R. declined the offer, as Gandhiji himself suggested that Rajen Babu and Rajaji should be free, and desired their elimination from various committees appointed at Patna, in connection with the Congress Parliamentary Board unless the Working Committee at Benares desired to contest, he would not accept it.

The question therefore arises as to who are all the candidates who have been recommended to the Board.

As far as Madras City is concerned four names have been recommended Mr. Satyamoorthy is anxious to contest from the city. Dr. U Rama Rao also desires to stand for the city. The other is a woman candidate who has contributed to the movement her full quota since its inception. The fourth candidate is a Barat-Law and was a member of the Assembly. He has no intention of his own to contest for any seat from any constituency. But pressure is being brought to bear on him to contest for the city seat, in view of a strong candidate being set up by Justicites. He has not as yet determined as to what he should do under the circumstances.

MEN IN THE RUN

As regards the South-Arcot-Changleput constituency, Mr. Muthurangam Mudaliar's name has been suggested. Dewan Bahadur M. K. Reddy is sure to contest as an Independent Candidate, while the Sanathani Board has set up Mr. M. K. Acharaya (an Ex.-M. L. A of the same constituency) as its candidate.

For Tanjore-Trichy constituency the Sanatanists have set up Raja Bahadur G. Krishnamachariar as their candidate. P Rajappa and Dr. Subbaroyan are to contest from this area as Justice and Independent candidates. Should Satyamoorthy fail to be nominated for the city constituency, the Congressites have no other way but to put up Mr. Satyamoorthy for this constituency Dr. Rajan will have to be kept as a substitute Congress candidate for this area. K. V. Srinivasan is another candidate to contest from Trichy, Tanjore area.

For Madura Cum. Ramnad and Tinnevelly the Board intended to put up Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer of Madura. He has clearly expressed his intention not to contest any elections. Therefore, the selection of a candidate from this area will be a difficult one. They will have to satisfy themselves by putting Ramnad Kamasamy Raju or by recognising the standing member Mr. Raja Ram Pandiyan as their candidate. The Sanathan Board have selected Mr. Natesa Iyer and J. C. Srinivasa Iyengar as their candidate. The Justicites have no candidate of their own. It is said that pressure is being put upon Kumala Raja, Muthayya Chetty and Dewan Bahadur Murugappa Chettiar to contest since Nagarathars have a good number of votes, as Justice candidates. They have not so far signified consent.

MRS SUBBARAYAN'S CANDIDATURE

For Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot the Sanathanists have set up one Chana Krishna Chettiar. Dr. Varada Rajulu Naidu and Mrs. Radhabai Subbarayan have already notified their candidature. Sir R. K. Shanmugham has given out his intention to stand from the Indian Chamber of Commerce. The Congress candidate in all probability be Sjt. Avanashilingam Chettiar.

For the West Coast and Nilgris the Sanathanists have set up K. P. Thamban the present standing member.

For Madras Landholders the contest is to be between the Raja of Ramnad and Raja of Kollengode (Sanathanist candidate).

For Indian Commerce Sir A. K. Shanmugham has already expressed his desire. Koutha Sarvanarayana Rao's candidature has been supported by Sanatanist Board. The Congress Board might put up either Jamal Mahomed or Pidyasagar Pandiya.

As regards Andhra Candidatures everything is kept in secret.

ISLAM IN LONDON

Celebration Of Prophet's Birthday

On June 25, at 32, Gaynesford Road, Forest Hill, London, (the Headquarters of "The Western Islamic Association,") a distinguished Company assembled composed of rich and poor alike to celebrate the Birthday of the Holy Prophet.

Mrs. Ghazia Sheldrake was the hostess, and Sir Omar Stewart-Rankin, Bart: presided.

The Egyptian Minister of Education, Sheikh S. el. Labban, Lady Stewart-Rankin, Mrs. Buchanan-Hamilton, Madamoiselle Loutfi, and officers and members of Headquarters and East and North London Branches of the Association took part.

His Excellency the Egyptian Minister of Education and Sir Omar Stewart-Rankin, Bart: read specialy selected portions of the Holy Quran, and spoke afterwards. Messrs. Cripps, (General Secretary) Muhammad Hill, Omar Flight, Ghulam Nabi, A. S. Khan, (Secretary of East London Branch), Khizr Tidemore, Mir Gul Muhammad (in charge of Arabic Classes) also spoke.

Messages were received from the Cardiff and other Branches who were also celebrating the Maulood.

ARABIC CLASSES

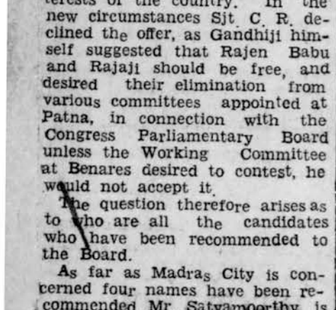
His Excellency Sheikh S. S. el. Labban, paid a visit to the Western Islamic Association Arabic Classes conducted by Mr. Mir Gul Muhammad, and expressed his keen satisfaction at the practical work which is being done. He expressed pleasure at the progress of the Muslim children who are being taught not only Arabic but the reading and recitation of the Holy Quran.

CHILDREN'S EXCURSION

On July 28, the Western Islamic Association is organising an excursion for the Muslim children to Rectory Retreat, Chingford, Essex, where they will spend a happy day among the trees of Epping Forest.

The children of the W.I.A.'s North London School, will join with those of East London and elsewhere at Dalston Junction, and proceed by train. The organisation of this treat is in the hands of Mrs. Ghazia Sheldrake, and Messrs. Tidemore, Cripps, and Hill.

All expenses will be borne by Headquarters, and Sir Omar Stewart-Rankin, Bart., has expressed his desire to join the party.



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TURKEY WATCHES ARABIAN CONFLICT

Pan-Arab Union Not Favoured In Kemalist Circles

The miniature war recently carried on between the Kingdoms of Hedjaz and Yemen, in Arabia, provoked great interest here, and the Turkish reactions are worth studying on account of their bearing on Near East politics, writes the Istanbul correspondent of the "New York Times".

Since the signing of the Lausanne Treaty, Turkey, having lost all its Arab-speaking provinces, has affected a lack of interest in their subsequent fate, consoling itself with the knowledge that they had been for centuries subject to the Ottoman Empire only in name and a source of constant trouble rather than a profit to the Sultans. Some, indeed, especially Hedjaz and Yemen, were more or less in open rebellion against Turkish rule, and hundreds of thousands of Turkish soldiers have perished in the desert in desultory attempts to subdue the elusive leaders, Ibn Saud and Iman Yahya.

SEE POLICY VINDICATED.

When, therefore, following the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne, trouble arose in that area, the Turks felt a malicious pleasure in stressing the point that the cause of unrest was not really Turkish maladministration, as was generally believed before the World War, inasmuch as disaffection was rife even after the Turkish yoke was lifted. At the same time foreign influences established in different parts of Arabia, either in the form of mandates or merely by political intrigue, were considered by the Turks as vindicating their own policy of strict nationalism and emancipation from subservience to the Great Powers.

The strength of the Turkish position lies in the absence of any great power as a neighbour, except the Soviets, with a common frontier. Having therefore consolidated relations with the U. S. S. R. and improved relations with Persia (as witness the forthcoming visit of the Shah), its second most important neighbour, Turkey is practically secure on the Asiatic side. The neighbouring territories of Iraq and Syria are mandated and anyhow too weak to be dangerous.

PAN-ARAB UNION FEARED.

If, however, the great Pan-Arab State should be formed by a union of all the Arab-speaking countries, Iraq, Syria, Hedjaz, Yemen, etc., the situation would be totally changed. In this connection it must be noted that the King of Hedjaz, Ibn Saud, is most ambitious and, if reports are true, dreams of becoming some day the ruler of the whole Arabian Peninsula. That the Turks could not tolerate.

Moreover, there is the religious aspect. Since the establishment of the Turkish Republic the Khalifate question has remained in abeyance and none bears the title of Khalif of All the Moslems. The Turks do not mind this affecting of indifference toward religious matters, but if anybody attempts to assume the dignity of Khalif they would promptly resent it, not only for reasons of prestige among Islamic countries, but because of the fear that it would give rise to fanatical reactions among Moslems against the reform movement launched by Mustapha Kemal in Turkey and Ibn Saud, who, besides being King of Hedjaz, is also leader of the Wahabis, or Moslem sects.

DOG CRUELLY MALTREATED

Bench Says It Would Like To "Torture" Accused

"It is difficult for the magistrates to express their feelings. We feel that we should like to inflict on the prisoner the torture he inflicted upon this dog," said the presiding magistrate at Doncaster, in mail week when Sidney Roberts, an unemployed miner, of Denby Street, Bentley, was sent to prison for two months for causing unnecessary suffering to a dog by attempting to kill it in an improper manner. Prisoner was also disqualified for life from owning a dog.

It was stated that, hearing splashing and the yelping of a dog, two youths found a small terrier in a dike with its nose and mouth just out of the water. A constable rescued the dog with a long pole. It was found that the terrier had been thrown into the water, which was not deep enough to drown it, with two bricks tied round its neck. It was terribly exhausted by its struggles and had to be destroyed.

Fishermen's Rights To Worli Foreshore

Port Trust's Claim To Levy Rent Challenged

In a suit filed by the Small Causes Court by the Bombay Port Trust to recover dues by way of rent or Port Trust charges from certain fishermen of Worli on the ground that the Port Trust as transferee of the Worli foreshore from the B. I. Trust were entitled to levy such fees and collect same from all occupants of Port Trust land under the P. T. Act, the latter denied the plaintiffs' title and stated they were entitled to use the foreshore from time immemorial and that the right was never interfered with even by the B. I. Trust, from whom, plaintiff alleged, they had derived title.

It appeared that the foreshore and lands in respect of which the dues are now claimed were once vested in the Bombay Port Trust under the Old Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, but in or about 1921-22 the whole of the Worli foreshore was notified and that the portion now occupied and used by defendants for stacking their nets and boats was actually acquired by the B. I. Trust though a major portion of the land originally notified as requisitioned by B. I. Trust was subsequently denotified when the Worli extension scheme was subsequently given up by the B. I. Trust. It also appeared that the Improvement Trust had handed over possession of the foreshore and other lands to the Port Trust about the year 1932, and formal deed of conveyance was being prepared but had not yet been compited. The suit was originally decreed by a single Judge but on an application to the Full Bench, their Honours Mr. Chitre, C.J., and Mr. Kuresa J. issued a rule on the Port Trust to show cause why the decree be not set aside on the following grounds:

That the Port Trust had no valid title to the land which admittedly had vested in B. I. Trust under its acquisition proceedings.

That defendants were never anybody's tenants but were using the foreshore without paying any fee or rent from time immemorial.

That the B. I. Trust as owner not having any title to levy 'dues,' no higher title could devolve on the Port Trust even if the latter obtained a conveyance in their favour and much less when there was not even such conveyance.

WERE THEY COMPENSATED?

The rule came on for hearing on 27th ultimo and on the 3rd instant and again on the 10th instant. Mr. Martin of Messrs. Little & Co., appeared to show cause.

His Honour the Chief Judge asked Mr. Martin (on the 27th ultimo) under what right his clients demanded the fees from the occupants.

Mr. Martin: They claim as purchasers, or at least as licensees from B. I. Trust until the conveyance is completed.

C. J.: But the defendants claim their right to use the land from time immemorial?

Mr. Martin: All those rights have been wiped off by the acquisition proceedings of the B. I Trust.

C. J.: You mean their rights were acquired—were these fishermen paid any compensation?

Mr. Martin: Apparently their rights were too vague to deserve any compensation in the eyes of the acquiring officer but all those who could prove substantial rights must have proved their right to compensation and got it.

C. J.: Were the defendants paid any compensation?

Mr. Martin: I can't say. If found entitled they would have got it. Anyhow the acquisition proceedings have completely wiped off all other rights, if any, over the land.

C. J.: Had the B. I. Trust any power to levy dues of the sort contemplated by your clients, Mr. Martin?

Mr. Martin: They may not, but once the Port Trust become owners, they acquire all the rights given them under their Act.

C. J: You mean to say your clients can have the rights which their transferors themselves did not possess?

Mr. Martin: They may acquire the land by negotiation from the transferor but they derive their rights unde their Act.

C. J.: Do you mean to say that the powers of the Board apply to land even privately acquired? Can you quote any section of the Port Trust Act in support of your contention?

MATTER REFERRED TO FULL BENCH.

The matter was thereafter adjourned to the Full Bench Court of the 3rd instant, when Mr. Suntoke referred to the Board's limitations in acquiring property for purposes of the Act—Sections 26 and 27 of the Bombay Port Trust Act.

Mr. Martin relied on Section 43 (b) to show that the Port Trust had power to fix rents on their different properties. The learned Chief Judge pointed out that the Trust were to submit a scale of fees to Government for approval and when the scale was published in the Gazette, it had the force of law.

C. J.: "But then every time you acquire land and want to levy fees thereon, you will have to go to Government and get sanction Now even your acquisition is not completed by purchase. Before your scale of fees can apply to the land, you must complete your purchase and then obtain sanction of Government to extend to the land your scale of fees. Otherwise the Port Trust would go on stretching their legs in Bombay and levy tolls and fees without informing Government. It is inconceivable that such could be the intention of Government."

His Honour then asked Mr. Martin to produce Notifications in the Gazette if any authorising the levy of fees on suit land and as the references cited before the Bench on the 10th instant were not adequate, adjourned the rule to next Tuesday for producing all necessary references relied on by the Port Trust.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST IRISH SECESSION

Lord Danesfort, a Unionist Peer, has given notice to ask in the British House of Lords whether the "Government's attention has been called to the statements made by Mr. de Valera, in the Dail, on the 8th, 13th and 20th of June, to the effect that his people were determined not to observe the Treaty, or any of their obligations to the British Government, that his Government by their general economic policy, was getting the country into a position of strength for the time when the final severance of the connection with the British Government will take place—as he was sure it would take place—and that his Government proposed, with all possible speed, to get rid of the post of Governor-General and all those functions carried on by what they regard as an unnecessary official; and whether, in view of the manifest intentions of Mr. de Valera and his Government to secede from Great Britain, and establish a Republic in Southern Ireland, at the earliest possible date, and of the widespread anxiety amongst South Irish-born Loyalists in regard to their future, the Government will give an assurance that they will take adequate steps to safeguard the Constitutional status and the legitimate rights of all South Irish-born loyal subjects of the King."

THE GERMAN SITUATION

(Continued from page 6)

sure, hardly changes the position. And, again, there is von Schleicher and his wife on the casuality list—persons who stand prominently out of the whole Nazi crowd. Schleicher was a historic figure, a brilliant German statesman, who played an important part under the late Bruening regime. He held the position of the head of the Reichwehr Ministry and was responsible for shaping affairs in the working of the Weimer Constitution. A highly cultured man, he won the esteem even from his political opponents of the Communist fraction in the last Reichstag and made himself an important social figure with his charming personality.

Coming Storm

The latest news from Germany leaves no doubt about the origin of the trouble. Apparently, it is regarded as the usual resistance shown by armed units under demobilization orders. But this explanation hardly meets the situation. The Nazi Storm Troopers are not merely a mercenary army and if there is any suggestion of a 'revolt' it must be connected with the political consciousness of this body of German youth that the Nazi Party has so far exploited. That Party has to-day reached a point in its inevitable evolution of party organization. It was never a secret that some of the men who swelled Hitler ranks were attracted by a political ideology that Hitler to-day finds rather inconvenient. The original party programme has been steadily watered down till the breaking point was reached when Thyssen and others dictated things that went against the grain of this revolutionary section. The later Reuter messages give a clear inkling of this development. Hitler may well anticipate the trouble that is sooner or later to come. We have just now the warning of a fundamental disruption that is more organic than superficial supported by inter-party jealousies and intrigues. And when it gathers enough momentum, it will perhaps end by destroying the Nazi party itself.

B.O.3

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OATINE SNOW used every day will preserve and protect that perfect beauty from sun, dust, wind and rain. Oatine Cream nightly. Oatine Snow daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for developing, preserving and maintaining beauty indefinitely.

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We pass on the benefit of this to our depositors to whom we paid more than two and three-quarter lakhs by way of interest on deposits during the year 1933.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs.	3,30,900
RESERVES	.. ..	4,44,647
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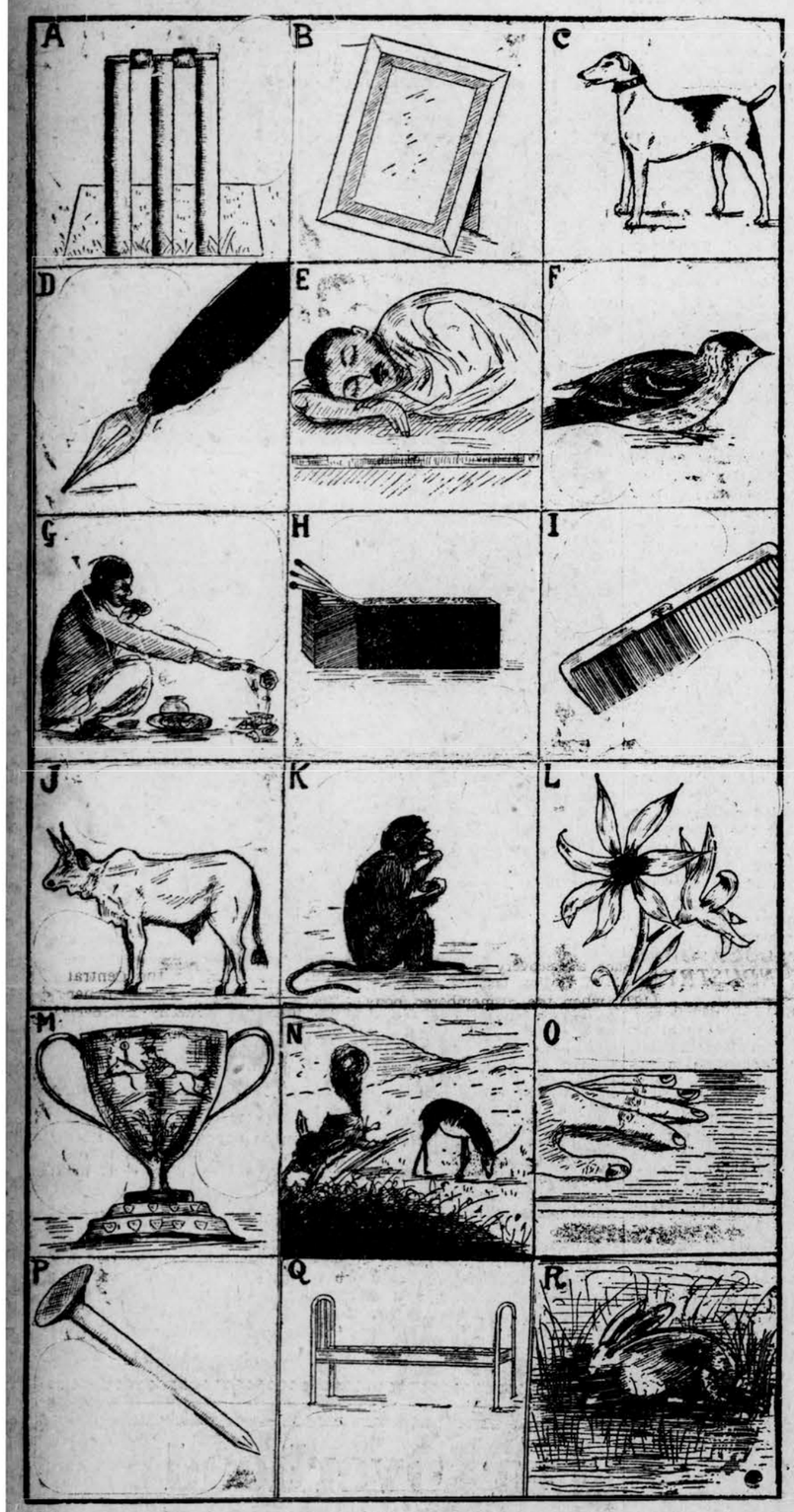
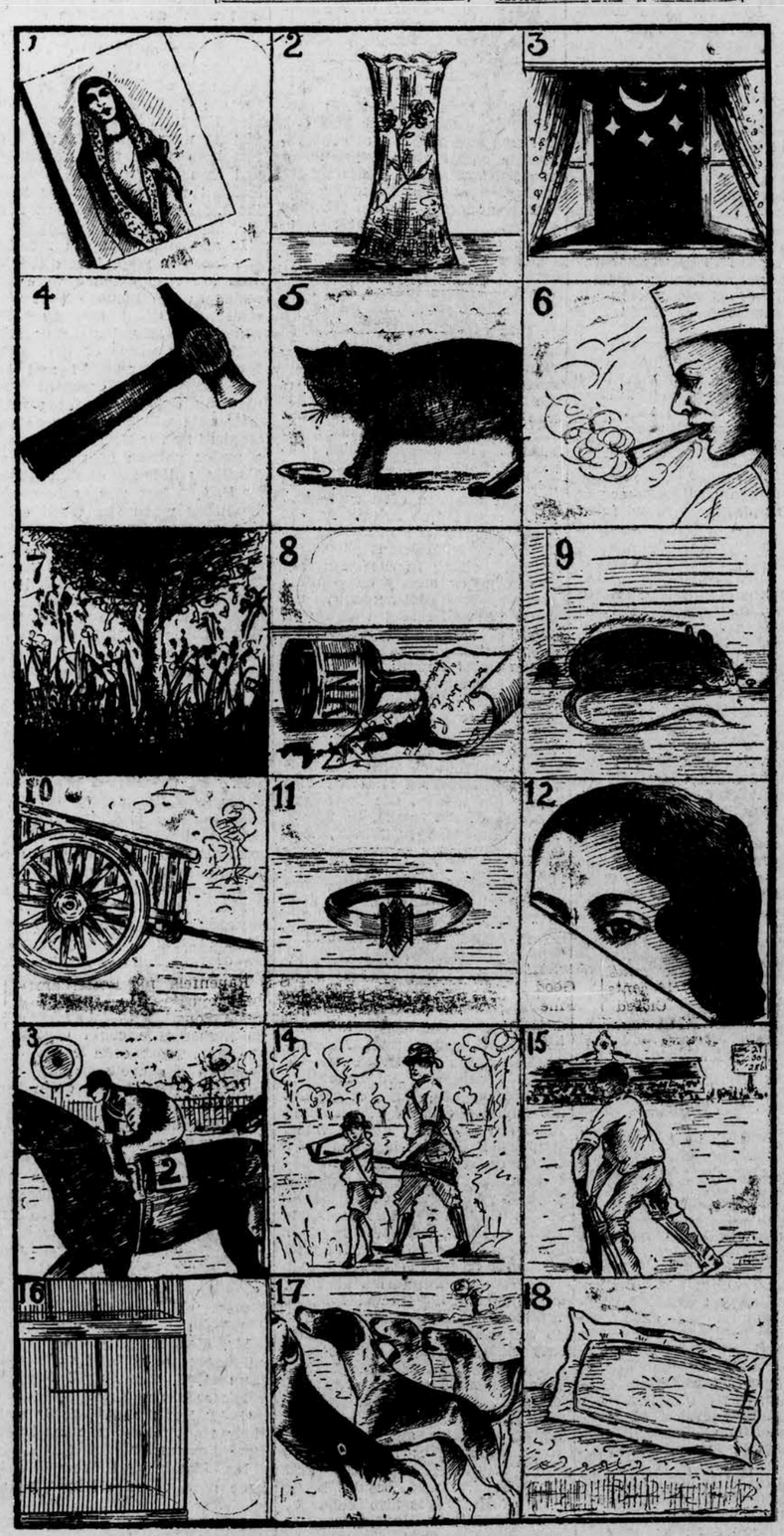
COMBINATION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.





Combination Competition is very simple and interesting. Each of the eighteen illustrations on the left has some connection or link with one of the illustrations on the right. For instance PICTURE J on the left (bullock) has a corresponding picture NUMBER 10 (Cart) on the right. You have, therefore, to fill No. 10 against No. J in the Coupon.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right Combination of illustrations, enter only the NUMBER of the picture on the right against the correspondending letter (A, B, C .....) printed in the Coupon. Do not enter the name of the picture in words.

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half anna and one anna stamps—and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered post, must be sent to our office address, Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the competition, stating the number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

6. Local competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

8. All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 25th July 1934 closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

10. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR." The prizes will be announced on the 2nd August 1934.

CLOSING DATE 25TH JULY 1934

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration (Right)
A	
B	
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Name.....

Address.....

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ALFONSO INSISTS ON CLAIM TO THRONE

Ex-King Does Not Intend To Yield Right To Youngest Son

In the event of a Monarchist restoration in Spain, which even its advocates admit is remote, Don Alfonso XIII, and not his youngest son, Don Juan, expects to be placed on the throne.

The former King has just made this quite clear in a letter addressed to all his supporters from his exile at Fontainebleau, near Paris.

"As long as I live I am disposed to fulfil to the end my obligations and duties to Spain," Alfonso wrote. "These obligations and duties cannot be renounced. In this attitude I am loyally seconded by His Royal Highness Prince Juan, who, in his turn, will fulfill loyally all his obigations to Spain. Prince Juan is fully aware of the irrevocable conditions of the law of dynastic succession and will loyally abide by them."

FACTION IN OPPOSITION.

This letter was in reply to one addressed to Alfonso by Deputy Antonio Goicoechea, the leader of the Alfonsist Monarchist party in Parliament. It had been insistently rumoured that many Spanish Monarchists wanted their deposed sovereign to surrender his claims in favour of his third son, the 21-year-old Infante Juan, now in the British Navy.

SOLVING MYSTERY OF GULF-STREAM

Russian Investigations In Arctic Sea

A new expedition whose task it will be to hunt an open sea route in the Arctic Circle well to the north of Russia and Siberia will start out in August, writes the Moscow correspondent of the "New York Times."

It will test the interesting theory that there is warmer water, free of ice, to the north than is to be found further to the south along the Russian coast on the route that was followed by the Chelyuskin and other earlier explorations.

The reason a better route is expected to be found further north is the belief that the Gulf Stream, which keeps the northerly port of Murmansk ice-free the year round, finds an exit to the north of Spitsbergen, after bucking obstacles in the shape of unknown islands and shallow waters, and is diverted southward to the islands of New Siberia, tempering the cold of the whole region.

This belief grows from observations made by explorers who have wintered on Franz Josef Land and Wrangel Island that even in Winter there is no ice off their northern shores.

Accordingly, the powerful motor-driven vessel Knippovich, built in Norway five years ago and operated by the Soviet's Institute of Fisheries and Oceangraph, will sail from Murmansk under the command of S. V. Popoff with the New Siberian Islands as its objective, keeping to the north of the various archipelagos instead of to the south as earlier expeditions did.

Only the middle section of this route remains to be explored, as the sections from Murmansk to Franz Josef Land and from the Bering Strait to New Siberia have already been explored.

"BEHAVED LIKE A CAD"

What "L. G." Thought Of Kaiser In 1911

Mr. Lloyd George's opinion of the Kaiser long before the war is revealed in the diary of the late Mr. C. P. Scott, for 57 years editor of the "Manchester Guardian" whose life-story by Mr. J. L. Hammond was published in mail week.

Mr. Scott's diary records an interview with Mr Lloyd George on July 22, 1911 It states:

"Repeatedly in the course of the conversation Lloyd George spoke of France's weakness and terror in face of Germany.....

"I said I had hoped that the German Emperors' visit to this country had been used to bring about better relations.

"He flared up and said the German Emperor when our guest had behaved 'like a cad' and actually used his opportunity of meeting the representatives of other nations, also our guests, in order to influence their minds against us.

"He (Mr. Lloyd George) described him as a corse brliy and he said his opinion of the Emperor had considerably changed since he had found he was the sort of man thoroughly to enjoy drinking quantities of beer and roaring over smutty stories."

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Good Demand For Gold

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., dated London June 27:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,460,163 on the 20th instant as compared with £191,410,683 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,600,000 of bar gold was disposed of during the week. There was a good general demand and prices were maintained at about New York parity.

Quotations during the week:

IN LONDON.

		Equivalent value per ounce fine of £. Sterling.
June 21st	138s/0½d	12s/3.70d
June 22nd	138s/1 d.	12s/3.66d
June 23rd	138s/1d	12s/3.66d
June 25th	138s/1d	12s/3.66d
June 26th	138s/2½d	12s/3.52d
June 27th	138s/1½d	12s/3.61d
Average	138/1 25d	12s/3.64d

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from midday on the 18th inst. to midday on the 25th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Germany	801,096
France	278,913
Netherlands	85,710
Switzerland	138,483
British South Africa	856,516
British India	998,547
British Malaya	14,350
Hongkong	12,949
Australia	215,076
New Zealand	22,195
Iraq	8,553
Other countries	18,472
	£3,450,837

EXPORTS.

	£.
France	23,551
Netherlands	98,585
Switzerland	1,110
United States of America	1,326,194
Other countries	500
	£1,449,940

The s.s. "Maloja" which sailed from Bombay on the 23rd inst. carries gold to the value of about £416,000 of which £264,000 is consigned to London and £152,000 to New York.

SILVER.

Prices have shown considerable improvement during the past week, quotations to-day being 20 7/16d. for cash and 20½d. for two months' delivery as compared with 19.7/8d. and 19.15/16d. for the respective deliveries a week ago.

The market responded readily to buying by speculators and the Indian Bazars as sellers continued to be reluctant, although the advance attracted some profit-taking. China has sold and New York operators have been more active, having made some sales in the afternoons.

The United States Treasury are reported to have made further purchases and, according to a Reuter message from Washington dated to-day:—

"A decision to purchase 1,254,000,000 ounces of silver within the next six months is reported to have been taken by the U.S. Government, according to the Associated Press of America. The silver is required in order to carry out the terms of the recent law declaring it to be the policy of the U. S. to establish a metallic backing for the currency of 25 per cent silver and 75 per cent gold.

It is estiamated that this would involve an expansion of the currency by at least 940,500,000 dollars (£188,000,000). Mr. Dies, member of the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives, said that he estimated that Treasury would have to buy about 1,254,000,000 cunces to comply with the new law for a 25 per cent silver backing of the currency.

With existing holdings of silver, he reckoned the Treasury would then hold about 2,000,000,000 ounces of the metal. On this basis, Mr. Dies claimed, the Treasury could issue 2,056,000,000 dollars in new silver certificates, amounting to an increase of nearly one half over the present total currency in circulation. This could also be on the basis of a great expansion of credit allowing for the conditional ration of ten "credit dollars" to one currency dollar."

The purchase of such a quantity of silver in so comparatively short a time would seem to present difficulties; it is thought that the report should be treated with some reserve, especially in view of a recent reported statement by the Secretary of the United States Treasury that the Administration wanted a healthy and not a sensational rise in the price of silver.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 18th inst. to midday on the 25th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Soviet Union (Russia)	46,000
France	2,979
British India	14,485
Canada	26,267
Australia	11,619
New Zealand	2,733
Other countries	1,803
	£105,586

EXPORTS.

	£.
Yugoslavia	39,348
France	2,908
United States of America	11,180
French Possessions in India	8,500
Straits Settlements	3,710
New Zealand	5,259
Other countries	1,228
	£72,133

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

(Bar Silver per oz. std.)

	Cash delivery	Two Months' delivery.
June 21st	19.15/16d	20d
June 22nd	20.1/16d	20.1/8d
June 23rd	20.5/16d	20.3/8d
June 25th	20.3/8d	20.7/16d
June 26th	20.5/16d	20.3/8d
June 27th	20.7/16d	20.1/2d
Average	20.240d.	20.302d

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine).

June 20th	45.5/16 cents
June 21st	45.7/16 cents
June 22nd	45.7/16 cents
June, 23rd	Closed
June 25th	45.7/16d cents
June 26th	45.7/16 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 21st inst. to the 27th inst. was doll's. 5.04 3/8 and the lowest dolls. 5.02-7/8.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 23rd inst. consisted of about 115,500,000 ounces in sycc. 382,000,000 dollars and 30,200,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with about 117,500,000 cunces in sycee. 380,000,000 dollars and 29,100,000 cunces in bar silver on 15th inst.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 14.

Wheat Rozarla Santa Fe, Parcels: July-Aug. sellers 21|-

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: July-Aug sellers 21|-

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: July sellers 24|9.

SEEDS

London, July 14.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton: No offers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton: July-Aug sellers £9|12|6

Rapeseed Toria (Hull|Continent) c.i.f. ton: July-Aug sellers £10|6|3

Linseed Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton: July|Aug sellers £12|0|0

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: July-Aug sellers £10|10|0

Linseed Bombay, London c.i.f. ton: July-Aug sellers £12|5|0

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt July sellers 21|-

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Sept-Dec. paid 21|1-1|2.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 13.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1932|33	Week 1933
Total in sight (excluding linters)	12,036	58	13,717	192 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	5,538	51	6,118	183 ,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	7,491	59	8,177	169 ,,
Of which to Japan	1,817	9	1,631	67 ,,
Of which to China	348	2	303	16 ,,
Of which to Great Britain	1,270	10	1,461	37 ,,
Of which to Germany	1,402	16	1,870	17 ,,
Stock at New York	——	59	——	174 ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	2,500	——	3,262 ,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	1,190	——	1,283 ,,
World's Visible Supply	——	7,816	——	8,644 ,,
Of which American Cotton	——	5,561	——	6,795 ,,
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	13,028	161	13,717	329 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,321	35	8,798	85 ,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 14.

October	13.00
December	13.14
January	13.20
March	13.28
May	13.36
Middling Spot	13.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York. July 14.

July	12.85
October	12.99
December	13.15
Midding Spot	13.09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

	10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations	Price
July 1934		6.93
August 1934		6.87
September 1934		6.86
October 1934	6.82	6.84
November 1934		6.79
December 1934		6.79
January 1935	6.78	6.79
February 1935		6.79
March 1935		6.80
April 1935		6.79
May 1935		6.79
June 1935		6.78
Middling Spot		7.13

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 14.

SAKELLARIDIS:

July 1934	8.42
October 1934	8.56
November 1934	8.59
Dcember 1934	8.61
January 1935	8.66
March 1935	8.69
May 1935	8.75
F.G.F. Spot	8.62

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 14.

BROACH (Good Staple):—

Fully Good	5.28
Fine	5.43
Superfine	5.58

C.P. OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—

Good	5.43
Fine	5.58
Choice	5.73

BENGAL:—

Good	3.73
Fine	3.83
Superfine	3.93

SCINDE:

Good	3.93
Fine	4.03
Superfine	4.13

London Stock Exchange remained closed.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 14.

Silver:—Market steady.

Spot	20-5|8
Forward	20-11|16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 14.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6|18|0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, July 14.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7|8 per cent to 0-7|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent to 1-116 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1|2 per cent 0-3|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-3|4 per cent to 0-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 14.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	13.14

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb.: Sellers 7-1|8.

Amsterdam	7.43-3|4
Brussels	21.58-1|2
Madrid	36.82
Milan	58.71
Berne	15.45-1|2
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.43
New York, closing rate	5.03-13|16

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, July 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:—

July|Aug nominal per cwt. 6|2-1|4.

C and F Bombay:—

July|Aug sellers per cwt. 6|1

C and F Karachi:—

July|Aug sellers per cwt. 6|1

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, July 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1|4.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 14.

Fusijama, Fabris, Java.
Varela, Beytaugh, Busrah.
Barpeta, Brady, Busrah.
Takliva, Carter, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 15.

Tarantia, Guthness, Liverpool.
Storviken, Lied, Rangoon.
Jeff Davis, Lefknes, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 14.

Steamer Chancer for Port Said (for order).
Steamer Subadar for Rangoon.

S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Fusijama arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Varela:—The BISN Coy's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The BISN Coy's steamer Barpeta arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tarantia:—The Grahm T Coy's steamer Tarantia sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Storviken:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Storviken sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Jeff Davis:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Jeff Davis sailed yesterday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Takliwa:—The BISN Co's mail steamer Takliva arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 14.

S S Warfield, for London:—1 bale animal skins, A A Peerbhai; 27 bags henna leaves, D Abraham and Sons; 37 cases analto seed, S B Torney.

S S City of Shanghai, for Dunkirk:—6814 bags linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 89 bales goat hair, G Suchedina; 143 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Liverpool:—278 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Barcelona:—75 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Rauenfels, for Rotterdam:—125 bags mustard seed, T S Thadani and Sons.

For Antwerp:—5120 bags grd.-nut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—128 bales cotton raw, Textile Products, Ltd.

S S Trifels, for Hamburg:—2002 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Chancer, for Durban:—85714 bags linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Fusijama, for Trieste:—1953 bags groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 62 bags mustard seed, S M Rajgor and Co; 495 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 55 bls. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Mythiline:—50 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari.

For Venice:—2221 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Piracus:—150 bags groundnut seed, R Shantilal and Co.

S S Brazil Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, P Premji and Co; 516 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Toyama Maru, for Nagoya:—350 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 14.

S S Victoria; Agents L Triestino, from Genoa:—59 cases macoroni, 33 c|s German silver, 67 c|s machinery, 64 c|s olive oil, 15 c|s umbrella ware, 765 c|s rayon yarn, 76 c|s lamps, 5800 c|s tiles, 248 c|s slabs, 120 c|s art silk yarn, 10 c|s Fez, 190 c|s silk embroidered cotton goods, 50 bottles quicksilver,

From Naples:—7245 bags potatoes, 95 c|s silk yarn, 641 casks chemicals, 75 cases tin plates.

From Aden:—40 bags gum Arabic, 123 bags gum incense.

S S Jeff Davis; Agents L Edwards Ltd., from New York:—190 cases auto parts, 86 c|s aluminium circles, 206 c|s steel balls, 50 c|s Flit, 50 c|s dextrine, 120 c|s medicine, 74 c|s fertilizer, 132 c|s flakes, 400 bales newspapers, 130 cases soap, 309 c|s batteries, 643 c|s tyres, 73 c|s handles, 372 c|s motor-cars, 145 drums dyes, 220 drums lubricating oil, 1365 bags soda ash, 37 cases radio sets.

From Philadelphia:—426 drums lubricating oil.

From Port Said:—232 cases plywood.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 6th July 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	7,05,40,000
Other Deposits	76,52,68,000
Sundries	1,95,32,000
Rupees	96,38,40,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 938,200
Advances and Investments in London	£1,574,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 144,400
Percentage 24.40	
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent	

ASSETS.

Government Securities	37,96,53,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,21,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	13,50,00,000
Loans	2,35,85,000
Cash Credits	15,50,08,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,34,53,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	27,80,000
Dead Stock	2,49,63,000
Sundries	85,13,000
Balances with other Banks	18,88,000
	75,50,64,000
Cash	20,87,76,000
Rupees	96,38,40,000

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES

Public Deposits Rs. 93,16,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits Rs. 2,09,45,000 Increase.

ASSETS.

	Rupees.
Bank's Investments	1,11,97,000 Decrease.
Loans	76,000 Decrease.
Cash Credits	27,25,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,06,000 Decrease.
Cash	1,26,84,000 Decrease.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,00,00,000 Increase.
Percentage 24.40	
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.	

TRANSHIPMENT IN N. W. F. RLY.

The Divisional Superintendent at Rawalpindi N. W. F. Railway wires under date 15th July:—

Transhipment of passengers' personal effects and mails between Thnedarwala and Laki Marwat on the Kalabagh Bannu Railway is now expected to be possible on the 18th instant. Through communication is expected to be restored on the 28th instant.—A. P.

JAPAN SHOULD NOT DEPEND TOO MUCH ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 10.)

out entailing serious e... distress.

Another point for consideration is that restriction of imports is, in the case of China, to cause a corresponding decrease in exports. This is certainly a serious fact to China. For in the increase of her exports China is to find the only effective means of improving her financial condition in view of her annually growing excess of imports over exports and in view also of the enormous payment she has to make each year of the interest on her foreign loans.

To seek advance of exports, China will have to increase imports. In this sense, China's exclusion of foreign goods is only suicidal. China's chief exports are food stuffs and industrial material of which no other Powers are in greater need than this Empire. Japan's such need will be more and more enhanced as her industry develops.

On the other hand China will have to turn to Japan in future for satisfying its domestic market demands, because Japan is not only in possession of topographical advantages but is a most suitable position to produce the very goods China needs and to supply them at the cheapest possible cost.

The careful consideration of all these facts leads us to the conclusion that China cannot long continue her present anti-Japanese agitations, and that sooner or later she will have to find her best customer in China as Japan will in China.

If we are not seriously mistaken in the above observations, the final question that suggests itself in our minds is what efforts the Japanese Government and industrialists have hitherto employed and are hereafter going to employ towards the realization of that industrial policy.

For aught we know, they have practically done nothing so far in that direction. They are absorbed in consideration of only temporary and immediate interests in India, South Africa and Dutch India, and entirely neglect the possibilities in China.

Any commercial agreement that might be concluded in regard to the markets in the above regions may at any moment be rendered empty once the interested Western Powers decide to resort to a more positive policy of Japanese goods exclusion.

Japan could never be properly prepared against the possible worst unless or until she turns her efforts towards the acquirement and maintenance of the market in China.

Woman's Body Hidden In Two Suit-Cases

Police Discover Torso At Brighton, Legs At King's Cross, Arms And Head Missing

Following the discovery of the torso of a woman in a suit-case in the luggage office at Brighton Central Station late on Sunday night in mail week the legs of a woman were found in a suit-case at King's Cross Station, on Monday night.

Scotland Yard officers immediately set afoot a search in every station cloakroom in London in the hope that further discoveries would result. Early on Tuesday morning the inquiries had been completed and nothing suspicious had been found. The search was then extended to the provinces.

It is believed writes the "News Chronicle" that the remains are those of the same woman. The discoveries were made independently.

The discovery was made in both cases after an unpleasant odour had been noticed. The Brighton case was deposited on June 6 and the one at King's Cross on the following day.

The thighs had been severed it is believed, by a butcher's knife, and the legs cut below the knee. They were made up into four parcels.

The head and arms are still missing.

BRIGHTON DISCOVERY.

The Brighton suit-case was a new one and was double locked. on Monday night the police issued the following description:

A new brown canvas plywood-batterned suit-case with four hoops measuring 27in. by 17-1|2in. by 11in., of a cheap type sold by almost anybody. The usual price is about 12s.

"The number of the ticket given on receipt of the case was G 1945. Somewhere, unless the murderer destroyed it, the ticket is to be found."

There was no trace of the head or limbs, but it appeared that they had been sawn off by someone with at least an elementary knowledge of anatomy. The cause of death is not yet known, but an analysis may reveal it, particularly if it is poison.

"The woman appeared well nourished. She was probably 40 years old, and about 5st. 2in. in height."

Such a discovery is very rare in England. The last case was in 1927, when the dismembered body of Mrs. M. A. Bonati was found in a trunk in Charing Cross Station cloakroom, and John Robinson, a Kennington clerk, was later executed for her murder.

CLUE OF FOUR LETTERS.

Beyond the four letters Ford written in blue crayon on paper used to wrap up the torso there appears to be at present an absolute lack of clues. It may be the murderer's only slip, a slender clue, but at least a clue.

Briefly, these are the facts on which Chief Inspector Donaldson and Detective-Sergeant Sorrell, who have arrived from Scotland Yard to take charge of the case, have to work:

Only a fairly strong man could carry such a load easily.

Death took place at the most three weeks ago.

There was very little blood, which suggests the cutting was done three or four days before removal.

The paper is light brown, such as a draper might use, and the string thick and similar to sash cord.

PERSON OR PLACE?

The letters Ford are obviously the last syllable of a word. Unfortunately the letter preceding the F cannot be deciphered at the moment, though half of it is there. The question arises, is Ford the last part of the name of a person or a place?

The police, it is believed, incline to the latter view, but hundreds of places in this country have Ford as a last syllable.

The paper with the word on it was slightly different from the bulk of that used, as though taken when it was found the originally selected paper was not enough.

The letters are rather roughly written, as if they might have been done by a packer. Anyone who, within the period immediately before the possible date of the woman's death, three weeks ago at the most, and remembers having addressed any package in this way or received one should communicate with the Brighton police.

The police are also anxious that any relative of a missing woman should communicate with them.

The care taken to wrap up the torso into a fairly ordinary looking package suggests that the person responsible may have carried it through the streets until he found a shop at which to purchase the trunk.

When the trunk was brought to the police station a search was made for finger-marks, but none was found.

LATER.—The woman whose headless and limbless body was found in a trunk at the Central Station was probably in her early twenties, certainly not over 30.

It was revealed as the result of Sir Bernard Spilsbury's examination of the torso on Tuesday. It was thought earlier that the victim was aged about 40.

The post-mortem failed to show the cause of death, but certain organs have been removed for analysis.

The police are confident that the legs found in a suit-case at King's Cross belong to the same woman. The head and arms are still missing.

Just a few drops
of "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne on wrists and temples—and you will feel vigorous and fresh after the most strenuous game. Inhaled from the handkerchief or dabbed on the forehead, it relieves headaches and migraine.
"4711" Face Powder
In 12 different shades; perfumed with "4711" Eau de Cologne or "4711" Toeca.
4711 Matt-Creme
Gives that velvet complexion. Ideal as powder base.
A perfect cream for cleansing, nourishing and massage.
4711 Genuine Eau de Cologne
Blue & Gold Label
Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 16, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

How Gandhiji Escaped From Suffocation

Keen Rivalry In Lucknow City Congress Election

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena Withdraws Candidature For Presidentsip By Wire

LUCKNOW, July 14.

Party feeling is running high in the local Congress circle and keen contest is expected in the election of the City Congress Committee which comes off tomorrow. Only 450 members have been enrolled. Three lists have been submitted by the contending parties.

The contest lies with regard to the election of office-bearers.

RIVAL CANDIDATES.

One party has nominated Messrs. C. B. Gupta, Thakur Prasad Saxena and J. N. Gupta for the Presidentship. Secretaryship and Treasurership respectively while the rival group has nominated Messrs. Mohanlal Saksena and Pandit Harish Chandra Bajpaye for the presidentship. Messrs Jagdamba Narain Sexena and Maheshnath Sharma for the Secretaryship and Mr. Saligram Tandon as treasurer.

TWO WITHDRAWALS.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena who is out of station has however by telegram withdrawn his name in favour of C. B. Gupta. Mrs. S. Banerjee, a prominent lady worker of the city has also withdrawn her candidature owing to this party feeling. Objections were taken to the names of candidates who had not given their consent in writing in the list of valid nomination papers on the ground that as there was a prescribed form containing a column for the consent of candidates, it was necessary that everyone seeking election should put down his consent. Pandit Sridhar Misra, Advocate, the returning officer regarded it as being technical.—United Press.

HONEST POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Glowing Tributes To Their Hard Work In Bihar And Orissa

PATNA, July 15.

The 14th session of the Bihar and Orissa Postal and R.M.S. Conference opened this morning in the New Picture Palace Hall, Mr. Sachhidanand Sinha presiding.

Mr. Nageshwar Prasad, Advocate, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates, numbering about 250, eulogised the services of the Postal Employees and spoke against the compulsory retirement and retrenchment.

He sympathised with the earthquake sufferers of the Department and emphasised the necessity of raising the standard of employees' living in this country in comparison with other countries like America, and equitable reduction of both gazetted and non-gazetted officers.

He appreciated the Union's activities and deplored the sad death of a Monghyr postman while on duty.

HONEST AND HARD WORK.

The President, in the course of his address, paid glowing tributes to the honesty and hard work of the postal employees, and mentioned that the alleged deficit was not on the Postal side but on the telegraph side, and suggested bifurcation.

He condemned the reduction on postal rates as petty-fogging and suggested representation of the grievances before Pasreicha Committee coming shortly here, by a deputation arranged by the Union.

The president promised his personal help and also agreed to speak on behalf of the Postal Employees.

Resolutions condoling the death of Sir Thomas Ryan and congratulating Mr. G. V. Bewoor and Rai Bahadur Jayanndkumar on their appointment as Director General and Deputy Post Master General respectively were adopted.—United Press.

BETTER QUALITIES TO WIN SWARAJ

Sir Sita Ram Deplores Want Of Character In People

NAINI TAL, July 13.

Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram, President, United Provinces Legislative Council was seen yesterday evening having a busy and long talk with Mr. R. S. Vidyarthi, a Congressman of Meerut.

It is learnt that the theme of their discussion was the Congress and the Coming elections. Sir Sita Ram deplored the want of character in the people and expressed that better character was needed to gain Swaraj.

He further expressed the opinion that the Congress was going back to old days of 1919 and the days of Dr. Annie Besant, when she talked of constituent Assembly.—United Press.

27 ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

Judgment In Colliery Riot Case

PATNA, July 15.

Judgment was also delivered in the Serampore Colliery riot case by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Giridih sentencing 27 accused to imprisonment ranging from 2½ months to 18 months.

One was acquitted.

According to the prosecution, the accused belonging to Serampore Colliery struck work protesting against the wage reduction and committed several mischievous acts including burning three colliery motor cars.—United Press.

BILL TO CONTROL BEGGARY IN MADRAS

Non-Official Move In Legislative Council

MADRAS, July 14.

A bill for the better control of beggars in the city is proposed to be introduced at the ensuing session of the local Legislative Council by a non-official member the object of which is to provide machinery by which beggars can be removed from streets of the city and committed to the care of suitable institutions—able-bodied beggars to places where they will be made to work, the infirm to alms houses, diseased to hospitals and juveniles to certified schools.

It will be recalled that the City Corporation appointed a Committee ten years ago to consider and formulate proposals for better control of professional begging in the city.

The proposed Bill seeks to carry out the Committee's recommendations.—A.P.

SARDAR'S WIRE TO AMBALAL SARABHAI

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has sent wire to his friend Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, Mill Agent, telling him about his release and his intention to stay in Bombay for medical treatment.—A.P.

Simla, July 14.—It has been decided at a meeting of Imperial Secretariat Association to send a deputation to the Home Member for impressing on him the necessity of taking early steps to fight the abduction menace in Simla.—United Press.

WILL BENARES CLEAR ISSUE?

Malaviya-Aney Attitude On Working Committee Resolution

AMRAOTI, July 14.

Mr. M. S. Aney member of the Congress Working Committee who had cancelled his Bombay programme owing to certain domestic business last week, has yesterday left for Bombay from Dharangaon Railway station by the evening mail. He is reported to have gone to Bombay to hold consultations with Pandit Malaviyaji and other members of the Working Committee at Bombay regarding the position he and Pandit Malaviyaji had taken on the issue of communal award at the last meeting of the Working Committee.

It is now quite clear that they will decide the final course of action after the meeting of the Working Committee at Benares.—United Press.

MURDERED IN RAILWAY CARRIAGE

Sad End Of Delhi Man At Howrah Station

LYALLPUR, July 13.

A report has been received here of the murder of Manchar Lal Handa, under very tragic circumstances.

The deceased who was now residing at Delhi, intended to open a shop at Simla and for that purpose he was going to Calcutta to purchase articles for the shop. It is stated that somewhere near the Howrah Railway Station, when he was alone in a servants compartment, some men entered into his compartment, and killed him outright. His face, it is reported, was then disfigured and the dead body thrown into the latring attached to the Compartment. The train, it is further understood, was sent to the Yard at the Howrah Railway station, and the cruel deed was only brought to light when the "Bhangi" went to clean the compartments the next day. The matter was brought to the notice of the Station Master who summoned the Police, who have taken up the case and are making vigorous investigation..

The cause of the murder is not known.—United Press.

MUSLIM BOARD'S MEETING

Informal Talks In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

Mr. Shah Masud Ahmad, M.L.A., came to Lucknow on Tuesday and had a consultation with the Raja of Salempur and Syed Zakir Ali in connection with the Assembly elections in this province. He left for Simla on Wednesday and will return to Lucknow on July 15 to attend the meeting of the All-India Muslim Unity Board.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is coming to Lucknow on July 15 to attend the meeting of the Muslim Unity Board. Other Muslim leaders are also expected in Lucknow by that time.

In this meeting the Board will nominate Muslim candidates for the Assembly. The recent attitude of the Congress towards Communal Award will also be discussed and branches of the Board will probably be established in the various provinces.

Calcutta, July 14.—Two absconders of Lebong Outrage for whose arrest a reward had been offered were arrested to-night in South Calcutta by the Special Branch Police.—United Press.

More About Lahore Rush

MOVING CAR AND HINDU YOUTH

LAHORE, July 15.

Mahatma Gandhi's escape from possible suffocation in the midst of the crowds of admirers who surged round him on his arrival at Lahore is described in a statement issued by Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, President of the Gandhi Reception Committee, Lahore.

Dr. Bhargava states that; owing to unmanageable crowds many people were fainting and Gandhiji felt himself completely exhausted. The original route could not be adhered to, owing to the rush of crowds. As the car was moving forward, a young man, who, it turns out, was a member of the Hindu Yuvak Sabha, rushed on to the car and thrusting a letter into the Mahatma's hands took hold of them tightly little knowing that he was causing pain thereby to Mahatma Gandhi.

Whenever the car stopped, an attempt was made to persuade him to get down; but more people rushed up with the result that it became difficult even to breathe. It was felt necessary that Mahatma Gandhi should be taken to his residence as quickly as possible to save him from physical exhaustion.—A.P.

FREE FIGHT AT ALBERT HALL

Sequel To Attempt At Denouncing Gandhiji's Policy

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Disorderly scenes culminating in a free fight between two opposite groups were witnessed at a meeting held at Albert Hall this evening under the auspices of League against Gandhism.

The trouble started when a speaker began to address the meeting denouncing the policy of Mahatma Gandhi. There were vehement interruptions from the audience and from hot words the parties came to blows.

The police intervened and the meeting was dispersed.—United Press.

LUCKNOW PREPARES TO WELCOME MAHATMA

LUCKNOW, July 15.

Brisk preparations are being made to accord a hearty reception to Mahatma Gandhi during his forthcoming visit to Lucknow on July 25. Enrolment of volunteers are being made daily in the Congress office to regulate the vast crowd which is expected during his visit. Circulars in thousands have been distributed in the interior of the district asking the Kisans to have a 'darshan' of Mahatmaji during his visit. It is expected that at least 15,000 Kisans will pour in from neighbouring districts.

Arrangements are being made for the boarding and lodging of the Kisans. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, President of the U. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh, is arriving here on July 15, when the final programme of Mahatmaji will be settled.—United Press.

Dacoits Escape

DINAJPUR, July 14

About 12 men believed to be belonging to the Bhadralog class, armed with guns, committed a dacoty in the house of a rich village in Balurghat sub-division on Thursday night. The dacoits escape.

YOUTH STILL DETAINED.

Of the two youths arrested in connection with an armed dacoity in a North Bengal village, one has been released after examination. The other is detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

TAMILNAD SOCIALISTS

Organise Themselves With 9 Members On Council Of Action

MADRAS, July 15.

Amidst scenes of enthusiasm, the Tamilnad Congress Socialist Party was formed this morning at the Congress House.

The Council of Action was provisionally constituted with 9 members including Mr. K. Santhanam, Editor of the "Indian Express," Mr. K. S. Gopalakrishnan and Mr. Sripad Shankar.

It was decided to hold the first Tamilnad Socialist Conference at Coimbatore along with the Congress Provincial Conference in August next.—United Press.

SYMPATHY STRIKE IN MODEL MILLS?

Mr. Giri To Address Meeting

NAGPUR, July 14.

A largely attended meeting of the Model Mills workers held this evening under the presidentship of Jagoba Kutare resolved that the Model Mills workers should resort to one day's strike on July 16 in sympathy with the Empress Mills workers who have been on strike since 1st May.

Mr. Giri, a labour leader who is arriving here to-morrow will address the workers in the evening.—United Press.

PETITION FOR MERCY REJECTED

Shooting Case Accused Executed In Jail

LAHORE, July 13.

Pritam Khan alias Prabha Khan who was convicted in the Suchet Garh shooting case under Section 34 read with 302 I. P. C. and sentenced to capital punishment was executed yesterday in Montogomery Central Jail.

His mercy petition was rejected by the Punjab Government.

His relations had the last interview with him on Wednesday. After execution the body was cremated inside the jail premises under strong police supervision according to Hindu rites.

No permission of taking photo of the dead body was given.—United Press.

SIR SHANMUKHAM TO SEEK RE-ELECTION

SIMLA, July 14.

Interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the press rumour that he is likely to be Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Sir Shanmukham Chetty replied that he had no information to give on that point. He appeared neither to corroborate nor to contradict the rumour which, he said, had been floating in the press for a long time.

He has however decided to seek re-election from Madras Commerce Constituency of which Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya is the sitting member.—United Press.

INTERESTING STORY OF THEFT

AMRITSAR, (By Mail).

An interesting story of theft has been recorded at the police station B. Division.

It is said that the alleged thief entered a grain shop in bazaar Sattiwala. The bazaar watchman seeing him enter locked the door from outside and the thief closed it from inside. He also started breaking a wall but failed to make a hole before morning.

He was arrested by the police who broke open the door.—United Press.

Acrimonious Debate Foreshadowed In Assembly

Divergent Views Of Members On Adjournment Motion To Be Moved On Govt.'s "Services" Resolution

SIMLA, July 14.

That Sardar Harban Singh Brar's adjournment motion censuring Government over the recently published resolution fixing 25 per cent of the services of the Government of India for Muslims, would, if it is moved, be an occasion for lively and perhaps acrimonious debate is foreshadowed by the opinions that have been expressed by several members of the Assembly to the "United Press."

Referring to the story of monkey and the two cats who quarrelled over a piece of cake, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh says:

PLAYING THE GAME

"I am not surprised at the communal communique issued by the Government of India for, I never expected the Government to play the game. They are out to consolidate their own position by bringing about communal dissensions. The latest instance of unabashed official partizanship should be an eye-opener to the other communities adversely affected and they should have the courage to speak out boldly and follow it with the necessary action from the truly nationalist point of view."

NO PEACE BUT BOMBSHELL

Mr. S. G. Jog says:—

"The document as a whole is a most disappointing one. The Government should not have issued such a communique at this time. Government's keenness to placate one community is apparent. I am sorry to find that Government is still pursuing the old policy of divide-and-rule. This is a time, when an attempt should have been made to bring about peace between the different communities. The Government instead of securing peace has thrown a sort of bomb-shell.

"I amyself am not a communalist but, I strongly disapprove of the Government's action at this time. A device like this will have no effect on Congress and nationalist Muslims."

"UNWARRANTED"

Kunwer Hajee Ismail Alikhan gives his views as follows:

"The resolution of the Home Department concerning the representation of minorities in the Public Services does not introduce any new principle, and is based entirely on the conventions, usages and regulations issued by the local and Central Governments from time to time. The Government of India recognised the principle of representation of minorities in the Public Services and both Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Alexander Muddiman made a definite promise that the position of minorities will be duly safeguarded. The Government has, in fact reserved one third of all vacancies in certain Imperial Services to redress communal inequalities. Therefore, to talk of communalism in administration as some critics have done, is completely unwarranted.

POOR REPRESENTATION

"Muslims have been disappointed with comparatively poor representation guaranteed to them in the services, as it has been one of the vital demands of the community that the minimum proportion which should be reserved for them is the percentage secured by them in the Legislature. I hope and believe that this will not be regarded as a precedent, because if it is done, Muslims will suffer greatly in the minority provinces, such as the United Provinces.

"However I am prepared to accept the Resolution not because I regard it as an ideal solution of this problem, but because I believe in compromise, and, as a practical man I must recognise political realities, and accept the Resolution.

INEFFECTIVE MACHINERY

"I am, however, bound to say that the machinery outlined in the resolution is effective. In my humble opinion, it will remain merely a pious platitude until and unless a Special Officer is appointed, whose duty will be to see that the Rules framed by the Home Department are carried out in the spirit and letter. We have had sad experience of the working of such Resolutions during the last 50 years, and I am convinced that unless a Special Officer is appointed it will remain a dead letter.

"I am strongly of opinion that the resolution should be expressed in a form which will render it immune from the ebb and flow of Assembly politics. It should not be liable to modification, or repeal, save with the consent of the parties affected thereby.

"I am very glad to see guarantees for Anglo-Indians in certain services and I feel that unless their economic existence is stabilised through a system of guarantees of the kind innuciated in the Resolution, it will be greatly handicapped in its struggle for existence in the India of to-day I do not commit myself at this stage to the exact proportions reserved for them in the Resolution.

"UNDULY FAVOURED"

"There seems to be a general impression current all over India that Muslims have been unduly favoured by the Government. This impression is destitute of the least vestige of truth. Muslims have suffered all along the line during the last three years. A classical example of the way in which they have been treated recently is the appointments to Executive Councillorships in many Provinces.

In Bombay the Executive Councillorship held by a Muslim has been filled by a Parsi. In the Punjab the claims of the Muslim Community have been deliberately ignored and a European appointed to the vacancy. In the United Provinces, the Home Membership filled by Muslims since the Reforms is now filled permanently by a Hindu who is not even a non-official. Finally, in Madras, a non-Muslim is, as reported, likely to fill a post which had hitherto been filled by Muslims. The tragedy of the situation is that some of these appointments have been made during the time when Muslims officiated as Governors.—United Press.

Flood Sequel In Chittagong

MADRAS, July 14.

The Divisional Superintendent, A. B. Railway, wires from Chittagong under to-day's date:

Owing to abnormal flood on the Chittagong-Dohazari branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway, transhipment of passengers and mails, etc., is necessary at mile 28/5 between Kanchannagar and Dohazari from to-day until further notice. Running of 53 Up and Dn. 55 and 56 Dn. between Chittagong and Dohazari is suspended.—A.P.

NO CENSURING OF GOVERNMNET?

Ranga Iyer Changes His Mind

SIMLA, July 14.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer is reported to have changed his mind regarding his intention to censure the Government of India by moving an adjournment motion on Indian Colonisation Committee's report.

He will instead ask a short notice question.—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.